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VOL. XVI. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1861. NO. 39.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE U. S. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1861.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Dixon's resolution, that there be printed the usual number of copies of the President's Inaugural.

DEBATE ON THE INAUGURAL.

Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, said that as Mr. Douglas yesterday had entered into a discussion of the meaning of the inaugural, it was proper that his construction also should be given to the country. It was impossible for the Administration, by dealing in generalities, whether glittering or not to give peace to the country. It is a fact that seven States have withdrawn from the Union, and entered into a compact, and established a government, though the fact is not officially announced.

The whole country know that representatives from the Southern Confederation are now here, prepared to be received at this court. Waiving all questions of regularity as to the existence of this Government, they are here to enter into a treaty with the Federal Government, and the matters in controversy must be settled either by treaty or the sword. It is easy to talk about enforcing the laws, and holding, occupying, and possessing the forts. When you come to do this, bayonets and not words, must settle the question. And he would here say, that Fort Pickens and the Administration will soon be forced to construe the inaugural. Forts Moultrie and Johnson and Castle Pinckney are in possession of the Confederate States; but the Confederate States will not leave Fort Sumter in possession of the Federal Government.

In reply to Mr. Douglas, he denied that the Union, as it formerly was, now exists, legally and constitutionally. The evil is upon us. The disease is seated. A blue pill at night, and a cup of coffee the next morning, may relieve the liver, but when the disease is on you, blistering and blood-letting is sometimes necessary, and when the patient dies it is necessary to have a coffin, very deep, and funeral service and things of that sort, and, as he said the other night, the only question is, whether there shall be a decent, quiet funeral, after the Protestant form, or an Irish "wake." The Union is dead, and has to be buried. If you want a Protestant funeral you can have it; if not, you can have an Irish wake.

He proposed to speak of the difficulty of enforcing the revenue laws, adding that the troubles as to this environ you all around. Had you not better deal with this question practically? Unfortunately, Mr. Lincoln will have but a brief period to decide the question. If he supposes the reinforcement of Fort Sumter will lead to peace, he can make the experiment. And so as to recapturing Fort Moultrie. If he should not remove the troops from Fort Sumter, they will be removed for him.

The adoption of the Crittenden proposition might have adjusted the difficulties; but it received only 19 votes in the Senate. The Senator from Illinois had said that war cannot preserve the Union; the Union, however, is dissolved. Seven Southern States have formed a confederation, and to tell them, as the President has done, that the acts of secession are no more that blank paper, is an insult. He repeated, there is no Union left; the seceded States will never surely come back under any circumstances. They will not live under this administration. Withdraw your troops. Make no attempt to collect tribute, and enter into a treaty with those States. Do this, and you will have peace. Send your flag of thirty-four stars thither, and it will be fired into, and war will ensue. Divide the public property. Make a fair assessment of the public debt. Or will you sit stupidly and idly till there shall be a conflict of arms, because you "cannot compromise with traitors?" Let the remaining States reform their government, and if it is acceptable, the Confederacy will enter into a treaty of commerce and amity with them.—If you want peace, you shall have it; if war, you shall have it. The time for platforms and demagoguism has passed. Treat with the Confederate States as independent, and you will have peace. Treat with them as States of this Union, and you will have war. Mr. Lincoln has to remove the troops from Forts Pickens and Sumter, or they will be removed for him. He has to collect the revenue at Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans, or it will be collected for him. If he attempts to do so, resistence will be made. It is useless to blind your eyes. No Compromise or amendment to the Constitution, no arrangement you may enter into will satisfy the South, unless you recognize slaves as property, and protect it as any other species of property. These States withdrew from the Union because their property was not protected. The Republicans have preserved an ominous silence on the subject of the inaugural. The speech of the Senator from Illinois was calculated to produce the impression that Lincoln will do nothing. But the masterly inactivity policy cannot prevail. "Action! action! action!" as the great Athenian orator said, is now necessary. You cannot longer serve God and Mammon. You must answer the question, "Under which king, Bezonian?" You must withdraw your flag from our country and allow us to have our own, and enter into treaty with us.—Do this, or make up your minds for war, in the sternest aspect and with all its horrors.

Mr. Douglas repeated what he said yesterday, that he had carefully read the inaugural, for the purpose of ascertaining distinctly and certainly what was the policy of the new Administration, and he came to the conclusion that it was the wish and purpose of the President to pursue a peaceful policy, and avoid civil war. He was rejoiced to be able to arrive at that conclusion. This was the whole substance of what he yesterday said, or desired to say. The Senator from Texas thought the expression of this opinion or conclusion was calculated to have a bad effect on the country; but it struck him (Mr. Douglas) that, if the country could rest secure in the belief that they are to have peace, and no civil war, and no armies mustered into conflict, it would have a happy effect. He was sure that every man that loved this glorious Union—for it was glorious, and even dearer to him now than ever before; he wished every man who loved his kind, and was proud of being an American, to rejoice in the belief that peace can be maintained. If he were allowed to judge of the various speeches of the Senator from Texas, he was forced to the conclusion that the Senator did not regard the question of peace as he did. The Senator had told them more than once that they could take their choice between peace and war, and that he did not care. But he (Mr. Douglas) did care. Therein consisted the difference between the Senator and himself, because he was desirous of peace. He was anxious to ascertain what was to be the policy of the Administration.

He had arrived at his conclusions candidly and fairly, and had expressed his gratification at the result. If he had arrived at the conclusion that the inaugural meant war, he would not have defended it. He was with the President as far as the President was for peace, and would be against him when he departed from this line of policy. The Senator from Texas was right when he said that words will not answer much longer. We may as well look at the facts in the case. He feared that Forts Sumter and Pickens could not remain in the possession of the Federal Government much longer. There was a time when Fort Sumter could have been reinforced. He believed it could not be reinforced now without the use of at least ten thousand men by land and sea.—There were but few men to serve the guns, who would soon be exhausted, and they had not bread and salt enough to last thirty days. There must be prompt action in the direction of peace. How should it be done? He thought the President must mean peace, or it was time for Congress to be in session and two hundred thousand men in the field, and arrangements made for war. If it be peace, we can all rejoice; but if war, then he could not contemplate or predict what will be the state of the country. The Senator from Texas said he had remained here because his name continued to be called; but according to his own doctrine he is a foreigner. His affections were with his own country, while his (Mr. Douglas') were with his own.

Mr. Wigfall explained why he remained here. It was that he had no official information that Texas had abolished the office of United States Senator. When he should be so notified, he would file a notice of his withdrawal at the desk, and if, after being so informed, his name should continue to be called, he should answer to it, if it suited his convenience, and if called upon to vote, he would probably give his reasons for voting, and regard this as a very respectable public meeting. As the Senator from Illinois seemed to be speaking for the Administration, and as "masterly inactivity" would not do, he would ask whether the Senator would advise the withdrawal of the troops from Forts Sumter and Pickens, and the withdrawal of the Federal flag from the borders of the Confederate States, and no effort be made to levy tribute on foreign goods.

Mr. Douglas replied that he was no part of the Administration, and therefore he could not speak for it, although he hoped he spoke the same sentiments which animated it on this subject.—Yet while he was not in its counsels or confidence, he should not tender it his advice until it was asked for. [Applause in the galleries.] He did not choose to proclaim what his policy would be, in view of the fact that, as the Senator from Texas did not regard Mr. Lincoln as the guardian of his section of the country, it would hardly be the part of wisdom to state what his policy might be, to one who may be so soon in the counsels of the enemy and the commander of an army.

Mr. Wigfall, interposing, said Mr. Douglas had made a speech at Norfolk, last autumn, in which it was reported that he remarked that he would hang a good many people down South. As the Administration may be acting on this principle, and as he did not believe the sound, genuine, simon-pure, Constitution-loving, and Constitution-understanding people sympathize with any such sentiment, and as "masterly inactivity" will not do, he trusted the Senator would give them a new revelation. The revelation on Mount Sinai, amid the muttering of thunder and the flashing of lightning, recognized slavery.

The Chair made a remark having reference to a disorder in the galleries.

Mr. Wigfall remarked, you will be fortunate if the galleries do not clear the Senate before long, and this is one thing that reconciles me to a change of government. Would the Senator support the Administration in withdrawing the troops from Forts Sumter and Pickens? It would no doubt strengthen the backbone of the Administration in having his support.

Mr. Douglas. As to withdrawing the troops and advising the President what to do, I should have no hesitation in answering, if that the Senator, like myself, felt himself bound to support the Constitution, and protect and defend the honor of the country, instead of becoming possessed of information which might be used against us. As to my November speech, I see no reason to change or modify any sentiment therein expressed. I believed then as I now do, that I expressed the sound Constitution principles, on which alone government can exist. As to hanging, the Senator was under some misapprehension, or his mind seems of a character which magnifies one man to two men. I only spoke of hanging one person, and that in a certain contingency; and I did say, if Mr. Lincoln should be elected President according to the constitutional forms, he must be inaugurated; and under my constitutional duty, I would sustain him in the exercise of all the legitimate duties of the station. I then said that if, after he was elected, he should violate the Constitution of the country, and commit crimes against the laws of the land, I would be for punishing him according to law, and, if it was the penalty under the Constitution to hang him, I would hang him higher than Haman. I would have said the same thing of any other man who might thus abuse the trust reposed in him by the American people. I asserted it as a general principle.

Mr. Wigfall. The Senator, then, was not correctly reported. We were to be hung if we dissolved the Union, and President Lincoln too, if he would not carry out the Constitution.

Mr. Douglas. I beg pardon. As the speech was reported in the Norfolk paper, I said no such thing. The alteration was made for partisan purposes at a distance from where the speech was made. I am certain there was no such report until I saw the perverted extracts from the speech. But I will not enter into any controversy as to the Norfolk speech, nor with regard to the late canvass. I have long since repeatedly said, "let bygones be bygones." I am only looking to the line of policy to save the country from civil war and conflict, and I am pressing on both sides of the Chamber, and on the Executive, and on every citizen whose heart and mind I can reach, the pursuit of such pacific policy as will arrest the further destruction of the Government, prevent civil war, and lead to a reunion even of those States which have withdrawn from the Union.

Mr. Wigfall was happy that the Senator was willing to let bygones be bygones, of which the Norfolk speech was one. He was willing to meet the Senator as to the future.

Mr. Douglas replied that he had no other motive than to deal with the future without crimination or recrimination as to the past. For the future he advocated a pacific policy.

Mr. Wigfall. All I wanted to say was, that I did not desire that Texas should be put in the false position of making war when she is not doing it.

Mr. Mason said that the debate had been in progress for two days, and no man on the Republican side had made a single comment on the inaugural.—The Senator from Illinois, after giving it a careful perusal, had made a proclamation that it was a declaration of peace. He (Mr. Mason) was surprised to hear this. He had read the document, and heard the reverberation of the public press, not only of the South, but elsewhere, and the Senator was the only source from which he learned that it would be interpreted peaceful. The Union is in disintegration. We have already lost seven States. Senators have retired from this chamber, after having filed copies of the ordinances of secession. It is known as a historical fact, that these States have established a new Government and a flag, and provided for the collection of the revenues. The Government is complete in all its parts; provision is made for land and sea forces. In fact, no feature necessary for a perfect and stable Government has been omitted. The States which have separated embrace five millions of people, three millions of them white. In this condition of things, and in view of these facts, the President says that the Union is unbroken. But he wished to ascertain what the Southern States are to expect from the policy of this Administration—not only the Confederated States, but the others which necessarily sympathize with them from affection, intercourse and alliance; and, more than all, from the great bond which can never be broken, and which holds the great social fabric. He repeated that, if there was any man here, who had found in the inaugural what the Senator from Illinois had found—namely, a peaceful policy—he was yet to see him. If this peaceful policy had been found, it would have been proclaimed in the tongue of the trumpet throughout the country.

Mr. Mason proceeded to examine the inaugural, coming to the conclusion that it is a proclamation of war.—The President had left out of that paper the time when force is to be employed. He had omitted the fact that the Union had been broken. He should have admitted it—recognized the separate existence of the seceding States, and withdrawn the troops from the forts. As to Virginia, he could say if any attempt be made to use public force under the policy of executing the law, or taking possession of the forts, arsenals, or under any other policy; and if the President should march a hostile army for such purpose, Virginia will, by unanimous consent of her people, become a party to the war when the first gun is fired. In further discussion Mr. Mason argued that President Lincoln regards the Chicago platform as his law.

Mr. Douglas, replying to such parts of Mr. Mason's speech as referred to him, said that the simple reason why no attempt would be made to reinforce Fort Sumter was, that it was impossible. While he had no knowledge of the views of anybody connected with the Government having control of the question as to Fort Sumter, he took it for granted an army as large as would be required could not be got together for some months, as the raising of it would require a session of Congress.

Mr. Mason. What would you do with the fort?

Mr. Douglas. If the Senator had voted right last November, I would tell him what is to be done. I must refer him to those who have the control of the Constitution duties. The revenue could not be collected without further legislation, and this Mr. Douglas proceeded to show; and he said it was not designed to do so by means of military force. After the arrival of the President elect, the force bills were not pressed to a vote in Congress—and this for a patriotic purpose, Congress, which could have passed them, withheld the power to do these very things, even if the President had desired to possess it. There is no doubt that not only the President is in favor of a pacific policy, but the Republican party—believing such a policy, under present circumstances would be the best. If the Administration anticipate the use of arms, we shall soon see a proclamation for an extra session of Congress, in order that laws may be passed increasing the regular forces and calling volunteers into the field, to such an extent as the military authority may estimate to be necessary. Without further action, the Senate adjourned.

EX-SENATOR CRITTENDEN ON THE UNION.

The speech of Senator Crittenden to the citizens of Washington, on Thursday, the 7th inst., is thus reported in the New York *Herald*:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON: I am most happy to meet you. I have been with you so much in the course of my life that I feel quite at home in your presence. I feel that I am with you as a neighbor and a friend. [Applause.] I am about to quit the public service, and about to be separated from you. That separation, I assure you, gives me pain and concern. Not that I regret the loss of public life, but that I regret the separation from associations to which I have been so long used and accustomed. You have been always respectful and kind to me. I wish I could call to mind many more services that I had rendered you. I hope you, however, to believe that it has not been from any want of good will on my part. I have owed you nothing but obligation from my first acquaintance and intercourse with the city of Washington, and it has been a long one—longer than the years that many of you have lived. It is time that I should quit the public service. I can quit that without regret. I can look to my distant home in the West as the place of repose and leisure which I look to now with more interest than I ever did to any public employment. I shall always remember you. I shall always remember my country and its great interests. [Applause.] As long as I have power to do it service, I shall be proud to perform that duty. [Applause.] In private or in public life the duties of a man are the same. By this I mean, not that his principles are the same, but that his duties to his country, to his neighbor, and his friend, are always the same, everywhere and in whatever condition he may be. [Applause.] I have sought in my public life for nothing but to do my duty. The proudest reward that I have ever hoped for was the approval of my countrymen. [Applause.] You are now giving me evidence that I have not indulged that hope in vain. You are giving me this proud and gratifying token that you think I have served my country at least faithfully and well. [Loud applause.] And for this approval on your part I make to you my most sincere and cordial acknowledgments. I seek nothing from my countrymen now but their good will—their approval. [Cries of "You have that always."] I seek no further public employment—none—none. I have served longer than a Roman veteran was required to serve. [A voice—"Yes, you have and faithfully."] Thirty years' service was alone required of him, and then he was permitted to lay by his arms and enjoy a quiet and peaceful life. I have served forty years—[applause]—ten years more than they were accustomed to serve. [A voice—"An honest man is the noblest work of God."] I hope I may be permitted to retire, as far as the duty of a citizen will permit him, without any reproach that I fail in my duty. [Applause.]

Our country is in great distress, and you, I know, feel a particular interest, as it is natural for you to do. [A voice—"Who will save it?"] I trust that the people will. Congress has failed to save it, and it is now in the hands of the people. I am one of those who believe in the intelligence and virtue of the people. I believe when they take this business in hand they will do it. [Cries of "That's it."]—Their hands are strong enough for the work, and their hearts are patriotic and virtuous enough for the work.—[Applause.] I have seen, throughout the long struggle that we have had in Congress, from every part of this country thousands and thousands of plain citizens turning aside from their own affairs to consider in regard to the Union, and sign and send petitions to Congress of earnest prayer that they would take care of the country, and settle its difficulties, and restore our Union. Let them take it in hand; let their great and mighty voice be heard in the Capitol, and all will be safe. [A voice—"We will do it with the Crittenden resolutions."] Let them adopt them, or those of any of my friends like them, and we will have peace. Our people do not want to separate. It is the little petty politicians that run about from cross roads to cross roads. [Applause and cries of "That's it."] It is they that lead and misguide the people, and it is they that try to make us believe that we hate one another. It is false, false! yes, it must be. We do not hate one another For petty little schemes for party purposes and party politics, it is found convenient and profitable to these little politicians to force that impression upon the minds of the people. [Cries of "That's it,"] and applause.] I have been in the North, I have been in the West, I have been with you, and from one part of the country to the other I see no such feeling exhibited, and I do not believe it exists.—[Applause.] I have seen nothing, and received nothing but kindness wherever I have been. The people are rightly disposed. It is only the leaders that are dissatisfied. [Cries of "That's so."] Leave the people to themselves, and we should live in union, in fraternity, in freedom, and in greatness all the days of our life and our children's lives. [Vociferous cheering.] I hope it is yet in reserve for us to understand one another from section to section. That as day speaks unto day, night unto night, section will speak unto section, and that we shall come to understand from one end of the country to the other that there will be no question as to the perpetuity of the Union. [Enthusiastic cheering.] There is not a mortal man, there is not a country in all the United States that can derive, in my judgment, any benefit from separation or disunion. ["That's so."]—To stand together is to strengthen ourselves—is by our united might to work out each other's greatest possible good. The vision of disunion is anarchy, disorder, and ultimate war. Then comes despotism, and instead of Congresses and free representation we shall have some monarchy, or some despot to tax and burden and rule over the people. ["That's so."]

Fellow-citizens, I cannot undertake to make a speech to you. ["Go on," "go on."] Let us, if we can, take care of the Union and the Union will take care of us. [Loud applause.]—Now that's it. In a word—and I could add nothing to that if I were to address you an hour—do not be deceived, let no delusive scheme of glittering hopes that may be held out of advantages to be derived from our separation—breaking up into little States—let no idea of that sort delude you for a single moment. The people—the working people—the mechanics of the country—the bone and sinew of the land—is withered and wasted in a condition of that kind. War comes—you are called upon for taxes—you are called upon for military service. Armies concentrate in your little villages, and you are made the pack-horses and burden-bearers in time of war. [That's so.] Liberty is to be found and enjoyed only in peace. My fellow-citizens, there is a restless class of people among us who are fond of disorder, and take pleasure in living upon the honest labor of others, who thrive by disorder and by war. But you honest people, who live by the proud earnings of your labor and in the liberty and freedom of this land, can hold up your heads with as much pride as the proudest nabob in the land. You are men who desire peace. ["That's it," and applause.] These other characters that I have alluded to can only live by eating up your substance. [Laughter and great applause.] That is the whole amount of it. You should preserve the principles of the Union; you should love this Union, for here is the the seat, the very heart of it, and always will. You may not vote—and by the way I have often heard it said by residents of Washington we may have no vote, but thank God we have a voice; and with that voice we proclaim the principles of Washington the principles of the Constitution of this country, and by them we will stand. [Applause.] That is your true position. It is in the Constitution and the Union that your safety, your success in life, and your prosperity depend.—Be not deluded from that. It is the ark of your safety; therein are your hopes and your real fortunes treasured up. Seventy years has proved this to you. Was there ever a country which has grown like this, over a people multiplied and prospered like we have in that seventy years? No. You are one of the greatest nations of the world, and will you consent to break this Union up, and be scattered like the pot-herds of the earth? Is there one of you but what would be ashamed to be questioned in foreign lands about the present condition of your country? Not one of you. I have had some thought myself some little curiosity to look abroad upon foreign lands. I am a native born man from the Western woods; but so help me God, if any one should offer to bear my expenses now, I would not go to any civilized nation of the world to be questioned about the condition of my country. I would be ashamed to answer. [Laughter.]—Fellow-citizens, I shall be led into a speech presently. [Go on.] Let me offer you my sincere and most cordial acknowledgments. I am going to part with you. I shall be often back to see you. I never parted with a friend in my lifetime, on any peril and danger, that my heart did not swell with the hope that I should meet him again.—Providence permitting, I shall often see you again, and all the while I shall wish for your prosperity and welfare. Accept my cordial acknowledgments for this kind visit, and my farewell."

After various cheers for the Union, the Constitution, and Senator Crittenden, *the serenading party proceeded* to the residence of General Scott, Senator Johnson, Senator Douglas, Senator Baker, and one or two others, by all of whom they were briefly addressed.

CONSTITUTION OF THE CONFEDERATED STATES.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 12.

The permanent Constitution of the confederated States having been adopted by Congress, and the obligation of secrecy removed, your correspondent is enabled to transmit the main features of that document.

No person of a foreign State and not a citizen of the confederate States, is allowed to vote for any officer, either civil or political, State or federal.—Under the first census, South Carolina is entitled to five representatives in Congress; Georgia to ten representatives; Alabama to nine representatives; Florida to two representatives; Mississippi to seven representatives; Louisiana to six representatives; and Texas to six representatives; each State to have two Senators. The State Legislatures may impeach a judicial or federal officer, resident and acting in said State, by a two-thirds vote. Both branches of Congress may grant seats on the floor of either House to the principal officer of each executive department, with the privilege of discussing the measures of his department. The representation of three-fifths of the slaves is continued. Congress is not allowed, through the imposition of duties, to foster any branch of industry. The foreign slave trade is prohibited. Congress is prohibited from making appropriations unless by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, except when the appropriations are asked by the head of some department or the President. No extra compensation is to be allowed to any contractor, officer or agent, after the contract is made or the service rendered.—Every law or resolution having the force of the law, shall relate to but one subject and be expressed by its title. The President and Vice President shall serve for six years. The principal officers of the departments and in the diplomatic service shall be removable at the pleasure of the President, and other civil officers, when their services are unnecessary or for other good causes and reasons. Removals from office must be reported to the Senate, and practically no captious removals are to be tolerated. Other States to be admitted into the Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses. The Confederacy may acquire territory, and slavery shall be acknowledged and protected by Congress and the Territorial Government. When five States shall have ratified the Constitution, it shall be established for said States, and until ratified, the Provisional Constitution is to continue in force for a period not extending beyond one year.

THE SOUTHERN CLERGY.—Parson Brownlow says of his "brethren in the ministry" who are preaching and writing in favor of secession:

As it regards the Protestant clergy, of the several denominations, who are preaching sermons in favor of secession, we regard them as *insincere, hypocritical and cowardly*. They despise this whole secession movement in their hearts—their religion, education and conscience, teach them that the Union and government of our fathers ought to be preserved. But their bread and meat depend upon their favoring a great Southern mob, in the name of secession, and under the pretence of establishing a Southern confederacy. It is only here and there in the seceding States that a minister can be found who has the piety, independence and courage to denounce this vile conspiracy to break up the government. The venerable Dr. Pierce, of Georgia, a native of the South, and a true man, has utterly repudiated the whole movement over his own signature.

GENERAL JACKSON ON COERCION—ADVICE OF A PATRIOT.—Gen. Jackson, in his farewell address to the American people, in March, 1837, thus alluded to coercion. He said:

"If such a struggle is ever begun and the citizens of one section of the country are arrayed in arms against those of another in doubtful conflict, let the battle result as it may, there will be an end of Union, and with it an end of the hopes of freemen. The victory of the victors would not secure to them the blessings of liberty. It would avenge their wrongs, but they would themselves share in the common ruin."

THE SECEDED STATES.—The following table gives the population of these six States, as shown by the census returns of 1860:—

	Free.	*Slave.*
South Carolina,	308,186	407,185
Georgia,	615,336	467,461
Florida,	81,885	63,809
Alabama,	520,444	436,473
Mississippi,	407,551	469,607
Louisiana,	363,245	312,186
Total,	2,287,754	2,165,721

From this it will be seen that the free population of this rebel Confederacy is far below that of New York, and less than that of Pennsylvania.

WHAT AFTER EVACUATION?—Great discussion is going on in reference to the action of the Administration on the collection of the revenue and the blockade of the ports after the evacuation of Fort Sumter. "Time is a great conservator," and the effect of the withdrawal of the troops is seen in the rapid rise of all kinds of Border State Southern securities. We must wait, and watch, and pray.—*Phila. Press.*

THE FIRST REPUBLICAN LEVEE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[Correspondence of the Press.]

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1861

The scene at the White House, on Friday evening, on the occasion of the first public reception of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, exceeded any previous demonstration of the sort since the days of "Old Hickory." Although the Washington "season" may be said to be over since the House of Representatives has adjourned and the ides of March are past, yet the crowd which besieged every door and window of the Presidential mansion on the night alluded to, gave conclusive evidence that the "City of Magnificent Distances" was not totally deserted of inhabitants.—Long previous to the hour announced for opening the doors, streams of people and lines of carriages were on the way to the central point of attraction. And when the tide of human beings once begins to surge within, every corridor and every saloon of the White House, seemed filled in a few moments. The pressure was so great that, at times, the ladies found it impossible to get from the dressing-rooms to the scene of festivities. No mass meeting, no opening of a new opera, ever massed so many people together.

The President stood near the western door of the Oval reception room, and, with his towering figure and command-ing presence, stood like a hero, putting the foot down firmly, and breasting the stream of humanity as it swept by.—Such a hand-shaking as then and there ensued, might well have exhausted the energies of more than a giant. And, yet, although his Excellency shook hands at the rate of twenty-five per minute, (as timed by a gentleman on the spot,) or, upon an average, with fifteen hundred an hour, this patient and self-sacrificing ordeal was endured from eight till eleven o'clock. The President was ably sustained during the trial by his private secretary, Mr. J. G. Nicolay, who stood on his right, and by Col. Ward H. Lamon, one of his intimate personal friends, who stood on his left. Everybody received at least a hand-shake and a smile, and many, especially of the fairer part of creation, received the honor of a halt and a few brief moments of personal colloquy.

Mrs. Lincoln and her two distinguished sisters, Mrs. Kellogg and Mrs. Edwards, and her two nieces, Mrs. Baker and Miss Edwards, formed a striking group to the right of the President. Though not disposed to notice personal costume, we may be permitted to say that all the court ladies were dressed in the most exquisite taste.

Mrs. Lincoln made a pleasant impression upon every one who came near her. Had she been born and lived her life in the court of the Tuileries, she could not have shown more fitness for the position which she so admirably adorns. Her manner was gracious and affable to the extreme, and made fitting counterpart to the bluff, hearty good nature of her husband.

In such a jam it was impossible to tell who was there, and who was not, but amongst the visitors we noticed the following: Hon. Hugh White, of New York; George Wise, of Virginia, (nephew to Henry A. Wise;) Hon. Alex. Rives, of Virginia; Prof. Shele d'Vere, of the University of Virginia; Hon. J. B. Varnum, of New York city; Mr. Baker, editor of the Springfield (Ill.) *Journal*; Secretaries Welles, Cameron, Bates, Chase, and Montgomery Blair, (Mr. Seward being detained at home by illness;) Senator Douglas, Mrs. Douglas and her father, Mr. Cutts, Nathan Sargent, B. B. French, Esq., Mr. Richard Wallach and lady, Mrs. Horatio King, Jas. A. Wise, (candidate for Police Commissioner;) Mrs. Judge McLean, Major Tochman and lady, *nee* Jagiello; Lord Lyons, Vice President Hamlin, Dr. Thomas Miller, Superintendent (census,) Kennedy, General Carrington, Minister Judd (to Berlin) and his private secretary, Mr. Kriestman; D. C. Enos, of Philadelphia, and daughters; Mr. and Mrs. J. Leslie, Jr., of Philadelphia; Carl Shurz, Col. Ellsworth, of the Chicago Zouaves; Hon. Amos Kendall, Rev. Mr. Gurley, Rev. Byron Sunderland, Rev. Dr. Samson, President Columbian College; Rev. Prof. Schute, Columbian College; Rev. Dr. Parker, Mr. Rice, of Boston; Dr. Wallis, of the New York *Herald*, and wife, &c., &c.

Of the Representatives present were Messrs. Potter, Allison, Bouligny, Curtis, Morris, Morse, Burlingame, Tuck, English, Evans, of Texas, Goodrich, Lovejoy, Hutchins, Farnsworth, and C. F. Adams; and the Senate was represented by Messrs. Baker, Wilson, King, Pearce, Chandler, Sumner, Foster, Simmons, Bingham and Trumbull.

The army was represented by Maj. Heitzell, Lieut. McLean, Col. Craig, and daughter, Major McDonald, Captains Clark, Miller, Cullum, Cilley, Shiras, Ringold, Davis, Barry, Palmer, Kingsbury, Woodruff and Franklin; Dr. Wood and lady, Major Ramsay, Major Eastman, Col. Taylor, (brother to Gen. Taylor,) Captain Meigs, Col. Sumner, Col. Thomas, Lieut. Beckwith and Griffith, &c., &c. The navy by Captain Glasson, Lieut. Phelps, Captains Magruder and Maury, Dr. Elliot and lady, Com. Smith, Commanders Sands and Page.

Senator Douglas and his beautiful and accomplished lady were amongst the notable visitors present. After the dense crowd had gradually thinned off from the corridors, and the reception room had become comfortable enough to permit human motion from one part of it to another, the lady of the White House, escorted by the President's private secretary, made the tour of the oval room, pausing every moment to recognize and speak with the many friends around her.—Of the incidents of this part of the evening, perhaps the gratifying interview between Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Douglas was the most interesting.—The controlling emotions that animated either party to this episode may well be imagined. After all that has passed; after the special relations which Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas have sustained, not simply in the Illinois chapter of their lives, but more recently in the grander sphere of national politics, the scene alluded to, gains historic significance. Both ladies were fully equal to the occasion, and the only strife on either side seemed to be which could show the greater kindness, the greator magnanimity.

☞ Subscribe for THE GLOBE.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, March 20, 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
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COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
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THE NEWS.

U. S. SENATOR.—On Thursday the Hon. David A. Wilmot, of Bradford county, was elected U. S. Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Simon Cameron.—His term will expire on the 4th of March, 1863.

BRIGADIER GENERAL.—Col. Sumner of Virginia, has been appointed Brigadier General in the United States army, vice Twiggs, stricken from the roll for treachery.

—The Election in Reading last week, for Mayor and other city offices, resulted in the success of the Democratic candidates. There appears to have been considerable of a change in the strength of parties since the Presidential election. The Abolition feeling in the Republican party is driving over into the ranks of the Democracy thousands of conservative men.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.—John Tyler closed his speech on Thursday, against the adoption of the peace propositions as the basis of a border State conference. He desired Virginia to put forth an *ultimatum* demanding full and ample security as the only condition of remaining in the Union. He thinks such security, if guarantied, might ultimately bring back the cotton States. Virginia cannot exist without them.—The speech was generally conciliatory but unequivocally for southern rights.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Confederate Commissioners have to-day been politely informed that they will very soon receive a reply of some kind from the Administration.

It is believed that the reply will be in courteous terms, expressing a desire for peace and amity, but at the same time expressing the decided decision that the Government of the United States can in no way recognize such a government as that of the Cotton Confederacy.

The head of the Post Office Department will to-day begin the appointment of the Postmasters in small cities, and will continue the job throughout the week.

Despatches from Pensacola represent everything quiet there so far.

Quarters have been provided in this city for Major Anderson's command.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.—*Philadelphia, March* 18.—The banks of this city resumed specie payments this morning.

—Applications have been received at Washington from citizens of South Carolina, in districts where postoffices have been discontinued, requesting their re-establishment, and giving the names of persons who are willing to serve as post-masters in conformity to the regulations of the Department.—Query: Can they take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States without committing treason against the State of South Carolina and the new Confederacy?

Stephen A. Douglas.

Never since the dark hours of the Revolution says the Pottsville *Mining-Record*, has our country encountered such a fearful trial as the one through which it is now passing. Never before have her favored institutions had to grapple with so violent a storm; and never before now were the counsels of wise and good men so imperatively demanded. These times show the patriot in true colors, and honored be he who now steps over the lines of party fealty, and risks his all for his country—for the Union. We thank the kind Providence that has never yet forsook our land, that great and good men are now to be found battling and doing giant's work for their country; who, as the instruments of he who is the God of nations, are directing the hearts of our people to reconciliation and a renewal of brotherly feeling and good will.

Among great and good men raised we believe especially by Providence, to guide our country through the dangers that now threaten to swamp it, is, first and foremost, the great Illinois Senator, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. His recent interpretation and gallant defence of the inaugural address of Mr. Lincoln, has done more to tighten the bonds of Union, and to bring the wandering cotton States to their former allegiance, than any other action from any other public man, and proves most conclusively that in his patriotism and love of country, the partizan is sunk. Who but Douglas could do so gallant and generous an act as to defend the action of a political enemy from the assaults of his own side of the chamber.

Although defeated in the recent contest for the Presidency, the great principles for which Mr. Douglas then contended, have been completely vindicated, and are now acknowledged to be the only foundation on which this Union can stand. In the bills organizing the new territories, Dacotah, Nevada, and Colorado, the great doctrine of non-intervention is acknowledged. They are silent on the subject of slavery, thus leaving the whole question to be settled by the people who are alone interested in it. Had this fundamental creed of the Democratic party been faithfully adhered to, that party would this day have been triumphant, and the sun of heaven would not now have to look down on a Union wrecked by internal foes.

It is the fate of good men to be persecuted. Our Saviour when on earth did not escape persecution. The great Washington suffered much from it.—Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson, Webster, Clay, all had their enemies—Douglas has his; but it is the high attainments and the superior endowments of the man that has caused the arrow of persecution to be levelled at him; jealousy draws the bow, malice directs the aim, and traitors would drive the spear to the heart.

If peace is to be preserved, if our country shall again present an united front, no one man will have contributed more to procure such result than Mr. Douglas. If fate has decreed that the Presidential purple shall not yet fall upon him, the people—stubborn to be convinced, firm when convicted—will yet remember him and his services.

Fight on brave champion of law and order! the eyes of the country are gazing with admiration at you, and the ears of your countrymen are listening to your wise counsels. And if at last your triumph, your name will be associated with those of the illustrious defenders of constitutional liberty; and even if you fail, your deeds will command the applause, esteem and honor of the good to the end of time.

Effect of Secession.

LETTER FROM JUDGE LYON, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TO A FRIEND IN TEXAS.

[From the Waco (Texas) Gazette.]

The following letter from Judge Robert Lyon, of Abbeville Court House, South Carolina, speaks for itself:

ABBEVILLE C. H., Jan. 24, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I desire you to procure for me, and send by mail, a Texas almanac. Six months since, I felt perfectly willing to remain in South Carolina, but I can remain here no longer. At the election of Lincoln we all felt that we must resist. In this move I placed myself amongst the foremost, and am yet determined to resist him to the bitter end. I had my misgivings at first of the idea of separate secession, but thought it would be but for a short time, and at small cost. In this matter, together with thousands of other Carolinians, we have been mistaken. Everything is in the wildest confusion. My bottom land on Long Cane, for which I could have gotten $30 per acre, I now cannot sell at any price. All our young men nearly, are in and around Charleston. Thither we have sent many hundreds of our negroes (I have sent twenty) to work. Crops were very short last year, and it does now seem that nothing will be planted this coming season. All are excited to the highest pitch, and not a thought of the future is taken. Messengers are running here and there, with and without the Governor's orders. We have no money. A forced tax is levied upon every man. I have furnished the last surplus dollar I have. I had about $27,000 in bank. At first I gave a check for ten thousand, then five thousand, then the remainder. It is now estimated that we are now spending $25,000 per day, and no prospect of getting over these times. It was our full understanding when we went out of the Union, that we would have a new Government of all the Southern States. Our object was to bring about a collision with the authorities at Washington, which all thought would make all join us. Although we have sought such a collision in every way, we have not yet got a fight, and the prospect is very distant.

I want the almanac, in order to see from it what part of Texas may suit me. I want to raise cotton principally, but must raise corn to do me. I will need about a thousand acres of good land. My force is increasing; many young negroes are coming on. I can send to the field about sixty five, big and little. I shall make no crop here this year. I shall start my negroes from here to John Brownlee, at Shrievport, about the 1st of April. I will leave my lands here to grow up in pines. When we all get to Shrievport, John Brownlee says he will go with me all over Texas. I cannot live here, and must get away. Many are leaving now; at least 10,000 negroes have left already, and before long one-third of the wealth of South Carolina will be in the West. I desire you to look around, and help me get a home.

As ever, yours,
ROBERT LYON.

TAXATION AT CHARLESTON.—The City Councils of Charleston have passed to the point of ratification, a bill for taxing persons and property to a frightful amount—$1 30 on every hundred dollars of real and leased property—the same on all goods and merchandise—$2 50 on every $100 of interest on any obligation—the same on every hundred dollars of dividends on stocks—$3 a head on slaves—$30 on every four wheel coach, for two horses $20 and $15 on other vehicles—$2 50 on every $100 of income and profits on the last year—the same amount on all commissions—$1 25 on every $100 of insurance premiums—50 cents on gas stock—75 conts on every $100 invested in shipping—$10 for every horse or mule—$2 on each dog—$2 50 on the receipt of all agencies—$1 poll tax—$5 for every slave brought in for sale—every free negro $10, within certain ages, or $5 or $3, if females. Peddlers are to give penal bonds in $1,000 to make true returns, &c. The whole shows a sad condition of things, and no community could stand the load, except they were slaves.

The Difficulties of the Country.

It is an incontestable fact, that while public opinion, at first startled and surprised at the announcement that the Administration of Mr. Lincoln would be compelled to direct the evacuation of Fort Sumpter, the more the necessities of the case are examined and discussed the more inevitable the abandonment of that fortress seems to be. This, however, will be the removal of but one obstacle. Another and far greater one must shortly be surmounted, and that is, how shall the Federal Government collect the revenues at the ports of the seceding States? We observe that in at least two journals, one of them a highly accepted Republican authority, the N. Y. *Evening Post*, and the other a paper sincerely friendly to the Administration, the N. Y. *World*, the ground is taken that these revenues cannot be collected in any satisfactory manner. The *Post* says: "The Government has no longer any warehouses in the seceding ports, and the hold of an armed vessel would neither be a proper nor a sufficiently spacious depository for the goods. The duties in that case cannot be collected, and the collector will be puzzled to know whether to let the ship proceed to her port or detain her." The *Post* (a free-trade paper) regards the new tariff, "with its strange formalities and ingeniously devised delays, a great obstacle to the collection of our revenues at the seceding ports," and then adds:

"What, then, is left for our Government? Shall we let the seceding States repeal the revenue laws for the whole Union in this manner? Or will the Government choose to consider all foreign commerce destined for those ports where we have no custom houses and collectors as contraband, and stop it, when offering to enter the collection districts from which our authorities have been expelled? Or will the President call a special session of Congress to do what the last unwisely failed to do—to abolish all ports of entry in the seceding States?"

The *World* takes the following view of this important question:

"The revenue, then, must be collected, or the Government dies of atrophy. But collected—how? Not by the methods provided for by the existing laws, for the authorities of the rebel States will not permit it.—Custom-house officers would have to be sent to the ports of the rebel States from abroad, and an army at each port would be necessary to protect them in the discharge of their duties. If Mr. Lincoln lacks the means to reinforce Fort Sumpter, he certainly lacks troops sufficient to protect revenue officers in all the Southern ports of entry. Besides, it is contrary to his policy, as announced in the inaugural, to send strange officials into the rebel States. The revenue, then, cannot be collected in those States on land. It must be collected outside the harbors, or nowhere.

* * * * * *

If an extra session is called, it might seem presumptuous to express a very confident opinion as to the precise action Congress ought to adopt when assembled. Mr. Lincoln will, of course, lay before them well-weighed recommendations, which they will carefully consider. But, with our present lights, we cannot see that any measure is adequate to the exigency that the abolition of the ports of entry in all the seceded States. *We hold it to be practically impossible to collect the revenue outside their harbors.* The new tariff is so complicated, and makes the assessment of the duties so laborious—it requires so much weighing, and measuring, and calculating, and counting of threads to the square inch—that we do not see how all the operose proceedings it requires can well be performed on board ships, amid the tossings of the ocean. The only possible way to manage this matter is for Congress to authorize the President to issue his proclamation declaring all the ports of entry, in States where the duties cannot be peaceably collected in the ordinary manner, abolished, and thus compelling all shipments of goods to this country to be made to the ports of the loyal States."

If the Administration of Mr. Lincoln found itself without power, and almost without means, to defend and recapture the public property in the seceding States; and if, as now seems to be certain, it will be driven to the alternative of directing the evacuation of Fort Sumpter, the embarrassments in its path in reference to the collection of the revenue in the seceding States will be found to be much more numerous and insurmountable. May it not be wise, then, to let time do the work—to give over the conspirators to their own people—to allow them to be rebuked by those they have deceived—and to let them try their revolutionary experiment in their own way?

The alternative of an extra session is always a hazardous one. We know of no case in which it has not reacted upon the Administration resorting to it. In any case, should the President deem it necessary to call one, sixty days must elapse before such a Congress can be convened, and then what, with the discussions, and the conflict between those of the Republicans who think the Union is better off without the Cotton States and those who are in favor of enforcing the laws, and that other class which will array itself against either or both these plans, so much time will be consumed that the sequel may leave the Government precisely where it is to-day. Here, now, is the dilemma which requires the greatest forethought on the part of the Executive and his constitutional advisers, and the greatest patience and patriotism on the part of the people.—*The Press.*

☞ The new tariff will yield an increased revenue of $10,920,840.

IMPORTANT BY TELEGRAPH.

THE EVACUATION OF SUMTER.

THE CABINET DISCUSSION CLOSED.

The Matter in Mr. Lincoln's Hands.

The Propositions for Re-Inforcing.

THE FORT HEMMED IN.

SHARP PRACTICE SOMEWHERE.

WASHINGTON, March 17.

The decision in regard to the withdrawal of Major Anderson's command now rests exclusively with the President. He has had the fullest oral and written opinions of the army, and the spoken and written counsel of every member of his Cabinet. No determination was reached yesterday. Mr. Lincoln is fully sensible of the important responsibility which rests upon him, and will decide finally with the full knowledge that he is to bear it before the country.

It is known that after a deliberate investigation of all the facts, the Cabinet, with one exception, approve the military conduct of General Scott, and yield to it as a necessity which cannot be avoided. This almost unanimous concurrence on the part of men who have been supposed to regard this subject from opposite stand-points, and to hold different views of policy for its treatment is sufficient to show that there must be the most sufficient reasons for this conclusion.

Various modes have been suggested for re-inforcing Fort Sumter, but not one of them can stand the scrutiny of scientific military authority, and all others are unworthy of consideration. Some emanate from civilians, and others from naval officers of respectable standing. They propose a demonstration at night through the shallow parts of the entrance to Charleston harbor, sending in the men and supplies by boats.—These plans have been discussed for some time in naval circles, but with a few exceptions they have not been regarded as practicable, though there are many officers who would cheerfully command such an expedition.

It is stated upon the best military authority that Major Anderson's present force could not hold out forty-eight hours in the event of a collision with the batteries now concentrated against him in full play. The physical endurance required to work his heavy guns would be exhausted in that time. He could, doubtless, destroy Fort Moultrie and sacrifice many hundred lives beside, but would be compelled to surrender from causes beyond human control. It is easy for those who have no responsibility, to propose plans and to blame others for not adopting them; but if an experiment should be tried against the advice of the most experienced soldiers and fail, who would avert the execration which would follow it? Mr. Lincoln will deliberate well before deciding.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

THE SOUTH THIRSTING FOR BLOOD.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

"Information has just been received in this city of the most important character from Montgomery. The Southern Administration know that the evacuation of Forts Sumpter and Pickens has been decided on. Despatches from Gen. Beauregard represent that it would be utterly impossible for any united force that the Administration at Washington could collect to prevent the surrender of Major Anderson before the lapse of many weeks. Despatches from Washington have also assured the Montgomery Government that no attempt at reinforcement will be made, and that the troops of the United States will soon be withdrawn. President Davis, has, however, received the most ominous communication from his friends here, respecting the intentions of the Lincoln Administration to blockade Southern ports, and make an attempt to collect the revenue. He is assured that the most strenuous and active measures are being taken to concentrate the naval forces of the North, and that not only Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, and Mobile will be blockaded—Forts Pickens, Jefferson, and Taylor reinforced—but that, if necessary, vessels will be chartered to keep up as active a surveillance as possible of all parts of the coast, where there are ports of entry, between South Carolina and the Rio Grande.

The indignation that prevails at Montgomery and elsewhere, in view of this prospective attempt to carry out the threats in Mr. Lincoln's inaugural, knows no bounds. Cabinet meetings have been held, and it has been resolved, at the first appearance of hostilities, or just so soon as a single vessel has been stopped outside of any Southern port, to put the whole available force of the South in motion, and to march through the border States upon Washington. Fifty thousand troops can be collected without difficulty, and, so far from any opposition being apprehended from Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina, it is believed that the people will rally to reinforce the invading army, and assist them with arms as well as sympathy.

ANOTHER SIDE TO THE STORY OF TWIGGS.

The New Orleans *Delta* says:

Nor can the Government at Washington complain of the slightest deception or evasion of duty on the part of the General. The facts show, indeed, that it was that Government which dodged the responsibility, and failed to take steps to maintain its power in Texas. The General in command repeatedly warned the Government that Texas would secede, and asked for instructions as to the course to be pursued in that event. He received none. Left with two small companies at San Antonio, he was surrounded by over a thousand of the best armed troops in the world, who demanded his surrender of the post. His soldiers were quartered in houses, with no fort, or even a walled enclosure to retreat to, with no prospect of reinforcement, and no means of communicating with any other post. Under these circumstances, to offer any resistance would have been the most criminal folly and rashness. It would have called down on the veteran officer the bitter reproach and denunciation of the civilized world.—His capitulation was, therefore, made on terms honorable alike on himself, and to the State of Texas which demanded it.

"SUMPTER SINE DIE."

The Charleston *Mercury* says:

"The intelligence contained in our telegraphic column to-day will gratify our readers. Sumpter is to be ours without a fight. All will be rejoiced that the blood of our people is not to be shed in our harbor, in either small or great degree. To those who have troubled themselves with vague fears of war on a large scale, and the horrors of war extensively, the relief will be as great as the apprehension has been grevious. For ourselves, notwithstanding all the Northern thunder, we have never been able to bring ourselves seriously to believe in the probability of any more than a few collisions sufficient to show that we are in earnest, and competent to make good our position of independence against our would-be masters. These gentry 'hold our valor light,' as also the honesty of the determination of the Southern people to be quit of them and their impertinent and detrimental interference through a Government in common. It may, perhaps, yet be necessary to instruct them a little in these particulars. But it appears that for the present, under the circumstances in this case, they are inclined sensibly to dispense with experiment and its teachings How far this discretion will revivify the hopes and stimulate the efforts of reconstructionists throughout the South is a matter to be discovered by observation. The temper and intention of the Northern people has now been so thoroughly developed and exposed to the eyes of all those at the South who will see, that we trust Union menders are too late in their attempts upon the virtue and integrity of our people.—Crushed eggshells and friendship abused can never be mended. We have no doubt, however, that Herculean efforts will be made in that direction, and must only take good care of these weaker brethren at the South, whose sentiment is stronger than their reason, or who live in the past rather than the future. The straight jacket was a valuable invention. But, in the meantime, the prospect of having Sumter is very pleasant."

HOW TO EQUIP AN ARMY.

It is generally understood that all the forts, arsenals, arms, and munitions of war, recently acquired from the United States, will be turned over, at once, to the Confederate Government. This will enable the President of the Confederate States to arrange complete plans for the defence. There are over 12,000 stand of arms at Mount Vernon, a large quantity of powder, ball, and shells, and at Fort Morgan an immense quantity of munitions of war, &c.—These, together with the munitions taken at Pensacola, in Louisiana, in Texas, and other places, when turned over to the Confederate Government, will, it is thought, be amply sufficient for the complete equipment of the Provisional Army of the South.

A COMPLIMENT TO SCOTT.

The *Florida Sentinel*, published at Tallahassee, thus compliments Gen. Scott:

"Our indignation, contempt, and abhorrence of this plebian demagogue (Lincoln) are only equalled by what we feel for his friend and adviser, the traitor to the home of his birth, 'the jackass in politics, and Jupiter in vanity,' Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott. If there be not 'some chosen curse, some hidden thunder in the store of heaven,' to blast this wretch who causes his country's ruin, the curses of unborn millions will damn him to the lowest depth of human degradation."

The Secession Doctrine and Excessive Party Zeal.

Two of the most dangerous heresies and errors that ever misled any considerable portion of the American people are now producing their legitimate and terrible effects upon the prosperity of the nation. We allude to the carefully inculcated and artfully designed theory of constitutional and legal secession, which has for so long a period been systematically advocated in most of the Southern States, that it has found many firm adherents and sincere believers; and to that ultra phase of partisan spirit which makes attachment to the creed and fortunes of a mere political organization superior to devotion to the highest interests of the country. It is these two errors, and the erroneous ideas and dangerous action to which they have given birth, that, more than any other cause, has brought the Union to its present prostrate and unhappy condition, and that now engenders the most serious difficulties in the way of the complete reestablishment of order and prosperity. If the doctrine of secession taught at the South, is a correct one, we not only have no stable Government now, but never can have one hereafter without a radical and complete reconstruction of the Constitution, by which nearly every vestige of State sovereignty will be blotted out.

A Union composed of thirty-four different Confederacies, which is always at the mercy of their whims and caprices, and which they have a perfectly legal right to distract and tear asunder into many parts, is virtually no Government at all. It is scarcely as binding as a solemn league between two or three entirely independent countries, such as is occasionally formed in Europe for mutual defence or warlike aggression. In the very nature of things it could command little or no respect or influence at home or abroad. We have heretofore gone on prosperously under our Federal Government, because, although the secession heresy has been widely disseminated, yet, it was regarded by the majority of American citizens, and by the world generally, as a mere abstract idea, and wherever it had been practically tested, its advocates had been entirely foiled in their attempts to enforce it, either by the hostility of the people of each and all the several States, or by the vigor of the Federal authorities.—But now it is a practical reality, and true or false, it has been the basis of action upon which the whole recent political course of seven States has been founded. If the justice and validity of the secession view of our nation is formally recognized an endless train of evils will open up before us, and the whole idea of a Federal Government, in conjunction with independent States, will be virtually destroyed The balance of our complex system be overturned, and it will only be a question of time how soon the nation shall be cut up into distinct, jarring and discordant States, or one all-controlling and overshadowing central power be established.

Even if the seven seceding States should peacefully return to the Union, and there be no additional guarantee given of their future loyalty, it is impossible to tell how soon they will resecede, or how soon some other section, in a fit of anger or pique, may withdraw from the Confederacy and remain for a still longer period, or perhaps forever, beyond its jurisdiction.

One of three things must be abandoned in this country—the doctrine of secession, the principle of State sovereignty, or the perpetuation of a Federal Government. The secession heresy acts like a subtle poison upon the whole harmony of our existing system, and it must either be destroyed or the Constitution as it at present exists will become a meaningless document.

The other great evil of the times is the excessive devotion to political organizations and party platforms, which extensively prevails. The fact should never be lost sight of, that the highest object which any party can legitimately have is the promotion of the welfare of the county. All prominent parties are avowedly formed for this purpose, and their existence cannot for one instant be justified by any patriotic-thinking man on any other ground. But it is evident that a secret hope or expectation that, in some way, the Democratic party would be benefitted by the Secession movement, has induced many of its adherents to justify and applaud, or even to aid Disunion, against their better judgments and more patriotic instincts, because partisan zeal has exercised too powerful an influence upon their minds. So, too, there are members of the Republican party who seem to think the salvation of the country and the preservation of its highest interests are matters of but minor importance when contrasted with the complete triumph of every sentiment enunciated in a mere hastily-constructed platform. The maxim of "Millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute," is but too often paraphrased—not in words, perhaps, but in actions—"Millions for my party, but not one cent for my country."—Thus, the vitality of the nation is fast ebbing away, sapped as it is by two such vampires as a secession heresy and unscrupulous partisan zeal. If ever our Government is to be restored to its pristine strength and vigor, it can only be by a complete rejuvenation of the genuine, overpowering, and irresistible national and true American spirit which found its highest object in the preservation of the Union unimpaired, and which greeted with scorn and indignation every proposition to undermine it, every dogma which threatened it, and every party which was not devotedly attached to it.—*The Press.*

Resignation of Gen. Cameron.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1861.

To His Excellency Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania:

DEAR SIR:—Having accepted the position of Secretary of War, tendered to me by the President, I hereby resign my seat in the Senate of the United States.

I leave that body with feelings of deep regret, as well because it severs my immediate connection with the people of my native State, as because it removes me from the cherished personal associations of that high and dignified body. But I am consoled by the fact that the change in our Tariff Laws, for which I have labored for more than fifteen years, and which I trust will add greatly to the benefit of Pennsylvania, was accomplished at the close of my Senatorial service.

I beg to say to the Legislature, and to the people of Pennsylvania, that in my new position, which a deference to their earnest wishes induced me reluctantly to accept, my best energies shall be exerted for the benefit of the whole country, of which Pennsylvania forms so important a part.

I am, Sir, very Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
SIMON CAMERON.

FEED BONES TO THE HENS.—If you take fresh bones from the kitchen, and with a sledge, on a rock, or any natural or artificial anvil, pound them up into small pieces, hens will eat them ravenously, and not only will they digest the bones and make a better manure of them than can be made in any other way, but they will be themselves greatly benefitted by them; they will lay throughout the season with much greater regularity than otherwise, and will fatten on the marrow within, and the fat and muscle will adhere to the bones.—*The Homestead.*

MARRIED,

On the 14th inst., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. JACOB PROUGH to Miss CATHARINE LININGER, both of Walker tp.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. SAMUEL KELLER to Miss SUSANNAH SPRANKLE, both of Morris tp.

On the 14th inst., at the Hotel of Val. Crouse, by David Snare, Esq., Mr. JACOB HOOVER to Miss ANTONIETTE NORRIS both of Hunt. co.

On the 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. Kidder, Mr. JONATHAN STICKLER, of Blair co., to Mrs. JANE PHINNEY, of Petersburg.

DIED,

On the 15th inst., in this borough, HARRY, infant son of Ulrich and Jemima Paul, aged 8 months.

On the 3d inst., in Clay tp., Mr. MICHAEL BARNDOLLAR, aged about 75 years.

In Scottsville, on the 6th inst., of diptheria, ALBERT H., only son of E. G. and Diana Heck, aged 3 years and 8 months.

On the 7th inst., in Cromwell tp., Mr. JAMES FLEMMING, in the 83d year of his age.

In Germany Valley, on Friday the 8th inst., SARAH A., daughter of Benj. and Barbara Garver, aged 4 years, 3 months and 24 days.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

March 19.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$6,75@6.75
Common and Superfine	$5,20@5,37
Rye Flour	$5,62½
Corn Meal	$2,87½
Extra White Wheat	$1,26@1,28
Fair and Prime Red	$1,35@1,50
Rye	66c
Corn, prime Yellow	56
Oats	31
Clovrseed, @ 64 lbs.	$4.50@5,00
Timothy	$2,20@2,25

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

White Wheat	$1,10
Red Wheat	$1,00
Rye	50
Corn	50
Oats	25
Cloverseed	4,00
Flaxseed	1,00
Dried Apples	1,25
Butter	16
Eggs	12½
Lard	10
Ham	12½
Shoulder	10
Sides	11
Tallow	11½

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,
GILT GOLD SHADES,
MUSLIN SHADES,
BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,
A FULL ASSORTMENT
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

OFFICE FOR SALE.

A *first rate* Newspaper and Job Printing Office, located in one of the wealthiest mineral and agricultural counties in the State of Missouri, with railroad and other facilities, and on the highway of travel to California, Pike's Peak and all the Western Territories, in a pleasantly situated and thriving county seat, and extensively patronized, will be disposed of for the low sum of $1200—five hundred down, five hundred on the first of January next, and the balance in January following with interest. The material is all nearly new, and is well assorted. The office pays about $3,000 a year. The paper is Democratic—would pay equally well independent or neutral; is the official organ of the county, &c. No charge for good will. Title guarantied.

☞ For further particulars address,
DR. J. S. McEWEN,
Editor *Press*, Georgetown, Pettis co., Mo.
March 20.-3t.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.—

Collectors of State and County Taxes who have not paid off their duplicates, or nearly so, by the April Court will have the amount then remaining unpaid, put into the hands of the Sheriff.

The necessity for money to carry on the current expenses of the county requires this notice.

JOHN FLENNER,
M. F. CAMPBELL,
J. CUMMINS,
} Comr's.

March 20, 1861.-3t.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

Mr. JOHN WESTBROOK, Sr., manufactures a LINIMENT which is sure to cure Rheumatism. No cure, no pay. Persons afflicted should call and try the medicine. Call at his residence in Washington street, one door west of Levi Westbrook.

Huntingdon, March 20, 1861.

COURT AFFAIRS---APR. TERM 1861.

TRIAL LIST—APRIL TERM 1861.

FIRST WEEK.

Isett, Wigton & Co	vs	Joshua Johns
A J Wigton & Bro for use	vs	Same
Jacob H Lex	vs	Caldwell & Hoover
J & J A Hagerty	vs	Thomas Weston
J A Hagerty	vs	Same
E J Dougherty, Indorsee	vs	Jacob Cresswell
Miller Wallace	vs	Wm McCauley
J Milliken & Co for use	vs	John McComb.

SECOND WEEK.

Morrison Cove T R Co	vs	W P & G W Hacker
John Savage	vs	Math Truman
Same	vs	Brode's heirs
James Gordon	vs	Cresswell & Williams
Moses Robinson for use	vs	Wm McClure
Wm Stone et al	vs	John T Shirley et al
Morris, Fasker & Co	vs	*Harrison & Mattern*
Wm Crotsley	vs	Mich J Martin & Kurtz
J Crawford Wallace	vs	G & J H Shoenberger
Thomas Weston Jr	vs	Thomas Weston
Peter Vandevaudor	vs	McComb & Guyton
Konigmacher & Bauman	vs	Robt McCarl & wife
Jacob Cresswell	vs	C Broadstone
Same	vs	John R Ketterman et al
Samuel McMullin	vs	Benj Briggs et al
John P Dunn	vs	Samuel Backus.

GRAND JURORS.

Thomas Ashman, farmer, Shirley.
Hiram Brown, farmer, Springfield.
Samuel Barr, farmer, Jackson.
William M. Bell, farmer, Shirley.
John C. Bucher, merchant. Alexandria.
Hugh Carey, farmer, Jackson.
David Colestock, farmer, Huntingdon.
Thomas Dean, farmer, Penn.
William Dorris, gentleman, Huntingdon.
Samuel Grove, farmer, Hopewell.
Samuel Isenberg. farmer, Shirley.
George Lyon, manager, Franklin.
Isaac Lininger, cabinetmaker, Huntingdon.
Samuel S. Lewis, farmer, West.
Jacob Mosser, farmer, Brady.
Nathan McDivit, farmer, Oneida.
Samuel McFeeters, farmer, Tell.
Samuel Morrison, farmer, Barree.
Abraham Pheasant, farmer, Cass.
David Stanes, farmer, Springfield.
Martin Schoffner, farmer, Brady.
John M. Smith, farmer, Jackson.
John Smith, farmer, Barree.
Sidney Thompson, M. D., Franklin.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

John Booher, farmer, Shirley.
Edward Beightal, *mason, Morris.*
Alva Chilcote, farmer, Cromwell.
Nicholas Corbin, shoemaker, Cassville.
Shadrick Chaney, farmer, Barree.
John Davidson, cabinet maker, Barree.
William Dowland, farmer, Penn.
Joseph Douglas, merchant, Walker.
Jackson Enyeart, farmer, Hopewell.
Isaiah Foster, farmer, Juniata.
Robert Green, farmer, Oneida.
Thomas Huling, farmer, Shirley.
Joseph Harkness, farmer, Jackson.
Archibald Hutchison, farmer, Warriorsm'k.
David Henderson, farmer, Franklin.
James Heeter, carpenter, Tod.
James K. Isett, distiller, Penn.
John S. Isett, farmer, Franklin.
Wm. B. Johnston, farmer, Franklin.
George Jackson, farmer, Jackson.
Calvin James, teacher, Dublin.
James Kotterman, farmer, Cromwell.
John Laporte, wagon maker, Franklin.
Wm. C. Lock, farmer, Springfield.
John Lotz, farmer, Shirley.
R. Allison Miller, dentist, Huntingdon.
John W. Mattern, farmer, Franklin.
James McClure, farmer, Porter.
James McCracken, farmer, Oneida.
James McCabe, carpenter, Huntingdon.
John B. Moreland, farmer, Clay.
George W. Mattern, farmer, Franklin.
James Moore, farmer, Oneidr.
Samuel Mosser, farmer, Jackson.
Samuel Myton, drover, Barree.
David Neff, farmer, Porter.
Peter Piper, farmer, Porter.
John Pollock, farmer, Shirley.
Jesse Peterson, farmer, Dublin.
John Russell, farmer, Hopewell.
John A. Shade, physician, Dublin.
John S. Shaver, carpenter, Shirley.
Henry Sharrer, teacher, Tell.
John Smith, farmer, Union.
A. D. Scott, blacksmith, Jackson.
John Whitney, miner, Tod.
Wm. Wagoner, mason, Clay.
John Vandevander, J. P., Walker.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

John Booher, farmer, Cromwell.
Jacob E. Bare, farmer, Springfield.
John Bumgartner, farmer, Union.
James M. Clark, agent, Carbon.
Samuel Coen, constable, Barree.
William Enyeart, farmer, Hopewell.
Isaac Enyeart, farmer, Cromwell.
Samuel Grove, farmer, Union.
John C. Hicks, farmer, Porter.
Samuel Hemphill, carpenter, Huntingdon.
John Hicks, furgeman, Porter.
Jacob Hight, farmer, Brady.
Peter Harnish, farmer, Morris.
R. F. Hazlet, farmer, Morris.
Davis Hight, laborer, Huntingdon.
John Ingram, farmer, Franklin.
George Long, farmer, Walker.
John Lee, farmer, Penn.
Samuel Lehman, farmer, Warriorsmark.
John Lutz, farmer, Editor, Shirley.
Winchester McCarthy, farmer, Brady.
Robert B. Myton, drover, Barree.
Benjamin Megahan, trader, Walker.
Edward McHugh, manager, Carbon.
George Noss, farmer, Tell.
James Porter, farmer, Cass.
William Reiley, farmer, Franklin.
Joseph Reed, carpenter, Carbon.
Daniel Reed, farmer, Oneida.
James Smith, farmer, Jackson.
Elisha Shoemaker, Jr., farmer, Oneida.
Peter Shaver, clerk, Shirley.
Thomas F. Stewart, farmer, West.
Elias B. Wilson, J. P. Cassville.
Edward Yocum, farmer, Walker.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
A LARGE STOCK
AND
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Window Curtain Papers,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Mar. 20, 1861.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞Every Subscriber to The Globe is requested to act as Agent to extend its circulation and usefulness.☜

We are anxious to publish a first class newspaper, and with the assistance of our subscribers we know we can be put in possession of the means to do so. We want every subscriber to interest himself, not only in procuring for us additional patronage, but also in putting us in possession of all the local news of the county of interest to the general reader. A little effort on the part of all our patrons would be as much to their advantage as to ours, as with increased patronage we would be enabled to give a better paper. We cannot afford to put THE GLOBE at less than $1.50 a year, and to enable us to deal honestly with all men we must demand the subscription yearly or half yearly in advance. Subscriptions can be sent to us through the mail at our risk, the Postmasters witnessing the same. We earnestly and most respectfully ask our friends to make an effort to increase our patronage.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

Connected with THE GLOBE, we have a Job Office furnished with a more extensive assortment of the latest style of types and materials than can be found in any other county town in the State. Our work compares favorably with any done in the cities. We have four presses, which enables us to put out all kinds of job work with dispatch and at reasonable prices.

PUBLIC SALES.

[Advertised in "THE GLOBE," or for which bills have been printed.]

Real Estate.

Homes for the Industrious, in Illinois, at private sale.

Personal Property.

On Friday March 22d, at the late residence of Andrew Allison, dec'd., in Henderson township, horses, cows, young cattle, hogs. Also, grain by the bushel and grain in the ground. Also farming utensils, and household and kitchen furniture.

On Tuesday 26th March, at the residence of Samuel Hess in Henderson township, Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, and farming utensils.

THE WORKINGMEN'S PARTY.—The first meeting of those interested in the organization of a new party in the county was held at the Court House, on Tuesday evening of last week.—The house was not crowded, but still there was a respectable number of gentlemen present, not all however friendly towards the new party movement. The meeting was called to order and Mr. John Flenner, Opposition, chosen Chairman; David Snare, Esq., John Hamilton, David Dunn, Op., and David Black, Democrat, appointed Vice Presidents; and N. C. Decker, Wm. F. Steel, John Snyder and Ferdinand Corbin, Op., selected as Secretaries. The officers having taken their seats, Mr. Wm. F. Shaw, Op., stated the object of the meeting, and before he took his seat he offered a resolution declaring in favor of organizing a new party to be known as the Workingmen's Party. R. Milton Speer, Esq., Dem., rose to inquire whether none but working men could belong to the new party. Squire Snare thought it best to appoint a committee to prepare a programme for organizing the new party and report at an adjourned meeting. A. W. Benedict, Esq., Op., had a word to say. He thought it all right to declare for the Union and against corruption. J. Sewell Stewart, Esq., thought corrupt politicians could be defeated without going to the trouble of organizing a new party. Mr. Dunn denounced the delegate system. Mr. Hamilton was opposed to supporting any man for office who would electioneer for it. Mr. Flenner thought the object of this meeting was to repudiate all political leaders, who had betrayed the workingman's interest.

A committee was then appointed to prepare a programme for organizing the new party, and to report at an adjourned meeting. The chair announced the following as said committee: David Snare, Wm. F. Shaw, C. Long, David Dunn, Op., (and R. Milton Speer, Dem., who declined to serve.)

The meeting then adjourned.

On Thursday evening, the workingmen and others again assembled at the Court House. After considerable delay, the Chairman of the committee, Squire Snare, announced that the committee were not fully prepared to report, but what they had prepared would be read. Mr. Shaw then read a series of resolutions, which were considered separately, and after being amended were adopted as follows:—

[We could not secure a copy of the resolutions.]

Messrs. Snare, Flenner, Shaw, Dunn, Op., Grim, Dem., and Woods, Ind., took part in the discussion on the resolutions.

A number of gentlemen were appointed a committee to report a plan of organization at the County meeting to be held the first week of April Court.

The meeting then adjourned.

ENGRAVING OF HUNTINGDON.—We have lately been shown a fine Lithographic Engraving of Huntingdon and vicinity. It is a large oval piece, with four oval corner pieces giving first, view down the river from R. R. Station house; second, view of Warm Spring Hotel, at Wilsonia; third, view of castellated rocks on Warrior ridge, near the Warm Springs; fourth, view of R. R. Bridge and trestle work at Stonerstown. The piece is drawn by Col. D. H. Huyett and well executed. It will be an ornament, or it will make a fine present for a friend.

THE SPRING ELECTION.—The election in the borough on Friday last resulted in the election of the following gentlemen:—

Judge, Andrew Johnston.
Inspectors, Wm. Africa and Wm. K. Rahm.
Assessor, Nicholas C. Decker.
Assistant Assessors, A. L. Grim and Robt. Turbett.
School Directors, J. Simpson Africa and Henry Glazier.
Constable, J. D. Height.

RELIGIOUS. — Rev. M. Crownover will preach in the Baptist Church, in this place, on Sabbath evening next.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Samuel Miller, a farmer in Barree township, attended the Spring Election at Saulsburg, on Friday last, in apparent good health, and while in conversation with some gentlemen, fell to the floor, dead. Mr. Miller was about 28 years of age, a younger brother of Graffus and John S. of this place.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Broad Top *Miner*, says:—Only last week we noticed the marriage of Mrs. Susan Yingling to Mr. Jesse Horton, and this week it becomes our sad duty to announce the death of the same lady.—On Wednesday morning she fell from her chair a corpse. We were unable to learn the nature of her disease.

AN OPENING FOR A PRINTER.—We call the attention of Printers to an advertisement in another column headed Notice to Printers.

LOCALS FROM THE LOWER END.—We copy the following items of local news from the Shirleysburg *Herald* of Thursday last:

IMPORTANT REGULATION.—The Directors of the Poor, at their meeting last month, adopted a regulation withdrawing all support from out-door-paupers, and compelling them to become inmates of the Alms-House or support themselves. This is a wise resolution, and we only wonder that it was not adopted long ago. The cost of out-door-paupers last year was *two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars and fifty cents*—one-fourth of the entire expenditures of the institution! We venture to say that three-fourths of those who were thus assisted will support themselves *in some way* in preference to becoming inmates of the House; and those who must go, will be kept much cheaper than before, out-door-pauper bills being proverbially exorbitant. The rule has now been in operation over a month, and during this time the number of inmates has actually diminished, instead of increased.

CONTRACT AWARDED.—The contract for the erection of a building for the insane portion of the inmates of the Poor-House, was awarded on Tuesday of last week to Levi A. Myers, of this place. The structure is to be separate and apart from the main building—33 by 26 feet, and one story (10 feet) high. Mr. Myers agrees to do the job for $500 (conditioned.) He is well qualified to perform the work satisfactorily. We are informed that there are now seven lunatics in the Alms-House who will occupy the new building.

The whole number of paupers is now about ninety.

OLD AGE.—How few live to be old. One half of the whole human family die under seven years of age. Here and there down the track of time, we find one who has outlived the allotted period of man's life, three score and ten years. We have recently buried the oldest inhabitant of Dublin Township, who resided near Shade Gap.—This was Mrs. Mary Wilson, widow of the late Nicholas Wilson, who lived to to the good old age of 90 years and 10 months. For about 15 years she was totally blind, and for two years has been confined to her bed in quite a helpless condition—verifying the declaration of the Psalmist, that "if by reason of strength our days be four score years, yet is their strength labor and sorrow; for it is soon cut off and we fly away." She was an humble disciple of Jesus; had long since professed His name, and ever seemed to manifest a Christian spirit.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Michel D. Miller, of Waterloo, whilst cutting down a tree at the foot of Tuscarora Mountain, received a severe wound in his head, which almost proved fatal. A limb weighing several pounds, which had long before been disconnected from the tree, and was swinging to and fro at the mercy of the wind, fell and struck him on the head, inflicting two frightwounds. It is supposed he heard the falling limb, and looked up, as the wounds received are on the front part of the head, near the eye. This circumstance probably saved his life; for had the limb struck him squarely on the top of his head, it must undoubtedly have broken his skull, falling as it did some twenty feet. His mind was for some time much affected, and his memory entirely gone; but in this respect he is now much better. His wounds were dressed by Dr. Morrison, of Waterloo, and he is convalescent.

NARROW ESCAPE.—David C. Appleby, wife and two children, of our village, whilst riding in their carriage a few days since, had a very narrow escape of life and limb. Descending a long and steep hill, in a narrow and winding road, suddenly the hip-strap broke, precipitating the carriage and its contents upon the horse, who commenced kicking and jumping in a frightful manner. In an instant they were precipitated down an embankment some ten feet, and landed on the top of a fence, and were thus dragged for some distance. The mother, to save her babe, cast it from her arms upon the bank. The result of the upset was, the carriage-top was badly broken, but the inmates escaped in a Providential manner, with a few scratches and bruises, from which they have suffered but slight inconvenience. Even the baby was picked out of the briers and leaves unharmed, and apparently as much pleased as if he had been laid in his cradle to sleep.

MURDER IN JUNIATA COUNTY.—The *True Democrat*, of the 14th inst., gives an account of a most shocking murder in that county—the murdered man, named Henry Anker, being seventy-five years old and quite feeble. It appears that on last Saturday evening about 7 o'clock, the family, which consisted of Mr. Anker, his grand-daughter, aged 14, and another female, having all retired to bed but the young girl, a rap was heard at the door, which was locked; after receiving orders from Mr. Anker, the girl opened the door, when two men entered. The one took a position at the door, the other going up to Mr. Anker, demanded his money, who replied that he "had not ten dollars in the house." The person spoke his determination to have what there was. By this time Mr. Anker had arison from his bed and made an attempt to get hold of a loaded gun which was near by, saying he would see whether he would get it or not, when the murderer fired a pistol he held in his hand, the charge taking effect in the arm of Mr. Anker at the elbow. It seems to have been the intention to have the shot take effect in the head and kill instantly, but the perpetrator was mistaken in his aim. After he fired, and finding his fiendish design was not yet accomplished, he struck his victim on the head with a hatchet, which accomplished his purpose. The hatchet was thought to have been procured about the premises.

During all this time the girl of fourteen occupied a seat at a table in a room adjoining the one in which the murder was committed, with a book in her hand. As soon as they had committed the deed the murderers fled without ransacking the house for money, when the girl blew a horn which alarmed the neighbors and brought them to the place.

Two men named Samuel Howder and John Lovering were subsequently arrested and identified by the girl as the murderers, After they were committed to jail they confessed to the perpetration of the deed. They said money was their object. Howder says it was not their intention to murder, but that Lovering committed it. Both Lovering and Howder have families, each having a wife and two children, the family of the former residing in Lancaster county, though he has been in the neighborhood for some time.

CURE FOR A "RUN-ROUND."—Somebody who profess to know, says that the disease of the finger or toe commonly called a 'run-round,' may be easily cured by a remedy so simple that persons who have not seen it tried are generally incredulous as to its efficacy. The first symptoms of the complaint are heat, pain, and redness at the top of the nail. The inflammation, if not checked, will soon go round the whole of the nail, causing intense pain, accompanied by festering, and ending in the loss of the nail. To prevent all this, as soon as the first symptoms appear lay the finger flat on the table and scratch the nail all over with a penknife or pair of scissors. This excoriation must be done first crossways, and then lengthways, so as to thoroughly scratch up the whole surface of the nail, leaving it rough and white. This little operation does not give the slightest pain, and is a certain and speedy cure. A still more simple remedy, and one we have never known to fail, is to dip the finger three or four times in boiling water, on the first appearance of the disease.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Death of Samuel Miller.

Barree Tp., March 15, 1861.

Wm. Lewis, Esq.:—*Dear Sir*:—It becomes my duty to chronicle one of the saddest and most heart-rending occurrences I have ever witnessed. At our Township Election where everything appeared to have assumed a joyous character, and where all were indulging in that pleasure (peculiar to the country,) of shaking hands and welcoming old friends, that inevitable messenger, *Death* made his appearance.

Singular enough, as its mark, it selected one of the most healthful, one of the most buoyant and, comparatively, one of the youngest of those who had assembled to exercise that prerogative guaranteed to all American citizens—that man was Samuel Miller, brother of ex-Sheriff Miller and John S. of your town. One moment he was strong, healthful and vigorous, in possession of all the faculties of active manhood,—the next he was as perfectly inanimate as the most lifeless. His death cast a gloom over all the community, and his loss is deeply and sensibly felt.

Whilst I shed an honest tear to his memory, I pray Heaven to deal gently with, and comfort his afflicted family and friends.

T. M. C.

CASSVILLE, March 9.—A fire occurred in this vicinity yesterday. The house of Solomon Chilcote, at the coal bank, was burned, with nearly all the contents. About $800 worth of household goods were destroyed. The house belonged to John Savage, of Philadelphia. At was worth perhaps $400.

SOMETHING NEW AND GOOD.—Just received at Lewis' Book Store, a new article of writing fluid. It costs but a trifle more and is much superior to any writing inks.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. Fi. Fa. and Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY THE 8TH DAY OF APRIL, 1861, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One hundred acres of land, more or less, situate in Barree township, Huntingdon county, bounded or, the north by land of Thomas Crownover, on the east by land of John L. Walker and Stephen Randolph, and on the south and west by land of William Couch and Henry or Thomas Cornpropst, about 40 acres of which is cleared, and having thereon erected a two story plank house 18 x 20 feet, one log barn 20x40 feet, two frame shops, one log stable and other out buildings. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Charles Slack.

ALSO—Four hundred acres of land, more or less, situate in Tod township, Huntingdon county, adjoining land surveyed in the name of Richard Clark on the west, land of Evans & Hamilton and Henry Rhodes on the east, and land of Speer & Dougherty on the south. Also, the undivided five-sixths of 220 acres of land adjoining the above on the north and the Fulton Co. line on the south, being the land conveyed by Speer & Dougherty to the S. V. & B.T. R.R. Co. which is in Huntingdon. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of the Sherman's Valley and Broad Top Rail Road Company.

ALSO—Defendants right, title, and interest in and to about 6 acres of ground, be the same more or less, situate in Cass township, Huntingdon county, having thereon erected a two story log house and frame chopping mill, saw mill, and other out buildings, and bounded by lands of John R. Gosnell on the north, Abraham Shore on the south and west. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jonathan Hoover.

ALSO—All the defendants right, title, and interest, in and to all that certain lot and parcel of land in the borough of Cassville, bounded on the north by lands of Joshua Greenland on the east by land of Caleb Greenland and the public street, having thereon erected a blacksmith shop and other improvements, the property known as the point lot property. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George W. Speer and Samuel Miller.

ALSO—All that lot of ground situate in Broad Top City, Carbon township, (late Tod tp.) in said county, being No. 153 in the general plan of said town, with all that certain plank house one and a half stories high thereon erected, said lot fronting 30 feet on Broad street. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Moses Heilner.

ALSO—All that certain tract of land, situate in the township of Hopewell, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of Dewalt Fouse and Daniel Shultz, lands of Jacob Summers on the north-west, lands in the name of John Lytle on the north-east, of Edward Duncan on the south-east, and others, containing 296 acres and allowance, it being the same tract of land which Samuel Shultz as executor of the last will and testament of Henry Shultz, in pursuance of said will and under an order of the Orphans' Court of said county by deed bearing date the 29th day of November 1841, granted and conveyed to the said James Entriken party hereto, with the appurtenances.—Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Entriken.

ALSO—A tract of land, situate in Clay township, Huntingdon county, and State of Penn'a, bounded by lands of Jacob Barnes; David Long, Henry Hudson and others, containing 37 acres and 134 perches, more or less, together with all the buildings and improvements. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Sophia Baumgardner.

ALSO—One lot of ground, situate in Hopewell township, containing one-fourth of an acre, more or less, adjoining lands of John Beaver on the north-west, land of David Blair, Esq., on the north-east, Broad Top Rail road on the east, Simon Cohn on the south, having thereon erected a two story frame house and frame stable. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Louisa Foster.

ALSO—One lot of ground, situate in Orbisonia borough, Huntingdon county, fronting on Cromwell street, extending back to an alley, having thereon erected a two story log house about 18x20 feet, one frame blacksmith shop, and one frame stable. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jas Hooper.

ALSO—One lot of ground situate in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting on Allegheny street 42 feet and extending back 100 feet, having thereon erected a frame house one story high, with a basement story 42x20 feet, with a back kitchen 10x10 feet. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry Africa.

ALSO—All the defendants right, title, and interest in and to a lot of ground in the town of Coalmont in Carbon township, Huntingdon county, being lot No. 114 in plan of said town and fronting on Shell street 50 feet, and runs back to a 15 foot alley 150 feet along Strong street, it being a corner lot and has thereon a one and a half story plank ware house, 16x24 feet. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Thos. Johns.

ALSO—Two lots of ground situate in the addition of Broad Top City, being Nos. 13 and 14 fronting on Bond street 40 feet, and 80 feet on Spruce street, and 80 feet on Haslett street having thereon erected a frame house 1½ stories high. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George Ketzner.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of Isaac Sharrer one of said defendants of, in and to a tract of land situate in Shirley township Huntingdon county, containing 70 acres more or less, about 40 acres of which is cleared, bounded on the north, by lands of Samuel Lutz, on the south, by land known as Smith's Improvement, and on the West, by lands of James Clark's heirs, and on the East, by Anglewick creek, having thereon erected a two story frame house and other out buildings. Also, two lots of ground situate in the borough of Shirleysburg, each fronting on Main street 60 feet and extending back 140 feet to an alley and bounded on the south by the Mail House lot, and on the south, by lot of Wm. McNite, having thereon erected a two story frame house weather-boarded 27 by 28, one frame stable 16 by 22, and other out buildings Also, one out lot containing one-fourth of an acre, more or less, bounded on the east, by an alley of said borough, land of Wm. McNite on the West, land of —— Miller on the south, a lane on the north. Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John & Jacob Sharrer.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to 350 acres of land, more or less, situate in Barree Township, Huntingdon county, adjoining Thomas Crownover and Wm. McDonald on the Southeast, and Edward Cox and Smith's heirs on the west, Edward Cox and Josiah Cunningham on the north-east, having thereon erected one grist mill, one saw mill, a frame two story dwelling house 41 by 22 feet, with a kitchen attached.—One frame barn 60 feet square. One store room and two tenant houses and other out buildings. Also 400 acres of land more or less, situate in said Township, known as the Rebecca Furnace property, adjoining land of Samuel Milliken on the north-west, and John Herning on the north-east, Martin Orlady and John Clubby's heirs on the east, and John Herning on the west. Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Napoleon B. Couch.

ALSO—Sixty acres of land more or less, situate in Tell township, bounded on the east by land of James & William Coulter, on the north by Robert Love, and on the south and West by land of Paterson's heirs, about six acres of which is clear and having thereon erected a two story log house and a small barn. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Andrew J. Wallace.

☞ All sales advertised for the *first day of the Court*, will be adjourned over until the following Wednesday, and deeds acknowledged on Wednesday of the second Court week.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.
Huntingdon, Mar. 20, 1861.

NOTICE.—

Perminah Morgan vs. Cornelius Morgan. } Libel in Divorce. In the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County.

To Cornelius Morgan, Deft. above named:—You are hereby requested to shew cause, if any you have, at a term of said Court to be held at Huntingdon, on the 8th day of April next, why a divorce should not be made dissolving unto him the bonds of matrimony entered into with your wife Perminah Morgan.

JOHN C. WATSON,
March 13, 1861. Sheriff.

CASSVILLE SEMINARY,

FOR

YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLMEN.

J. W. HUGHES, S. C. McCLAIN, } Principals.

ALL BRANCHES, BOTH USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL TAUGHT.

The last quarter of the Spring Session of this Institution, will begin April 1st, 1861.

The buildings are very suitable, the terms reasonable, and the instruction is thorough.

For further information address

J. W. HUGHES, or S. C. McCLAIN,
Cassville, Hunt. co., Pa.

March 13, 1861.-3t.

NOTICE —

The undersigned gave a note of hand to Benjamin Neff, of John, near Petersburg, Huntingdon county, for the sum of One Hundred and Forty-five Dollars, payable some time near the first of July next, and as I received no value for said note, I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by due course of law.

JACOB SORRICK.

Woodberry tp., Blair co., March 13, 1861.-3t.*

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday, the 8th day of April next, (1861,) to wit:

1. George Ross, administrator of Harper Wilson, late of Tell township, dec'd. Final account.
2. Final administration account of Joseph Sassaman and Michael Flasher, Executors of Peter Sassaman, late of Jackson township, dec'd.
3. Account of Andrew Shearer, guardian of J. Anderson Reed, a minor son of Joseph Reed, late of West township, dec'd., said minor being now dead.
4. Guardian account of James Saxton, guardian of J. B. and Keturah Peightal, minor children of Christian Peightal, dec'd.
5. Account of Thomas Whittaker, guardian of Milton Laird, a minor son of William Laird, late of Porter township, dec'd.
6. Trust account of Joshua Greenland, trustee appointed to sell the real estate of Joseph Gifford, dec'd.
7. Administration account of David Snare and John Flenner, administrators of Christian Coats, late of Huntingdon borough, dec'd.
8. Account of David Clarkson, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Enoch Chilcote, late of Tod township, dec'd.
9. Account of Joshua Greenland, administrator of Ethan Chilcott, late of West township, dec'd
10. Administration account of James E. Glasgow, acting administrator of the estate of Thomas Enycart, Esq., late of Penn township, which said Thomas Enycart was one of the executors of William Enycart, then of Hopewell township, dec'd.
11. Administration account of Elijah Morrison and John S. Morrison, administrators of John Morrison, late of Shirley township, dec'd.
12. Administration account of J. Sewell Stewart, administrator of Christopher Lawless, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.
13. David Barrick, Alexander Cunningham and Rebecca Myton, administrators of Samuel D. Myton, late of West township, dec'd.
14. Administration account of William Hileman, administrator of the estate of George Keller, late of Morris township, dec'd.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF, Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE.
Huntingdon, Mar. 9, 1861.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, praying the said Court to grant them license to keep inns or taverns in their respective boroughs, townships and villages in the county of Huntingdon, and that said petitions will be presented to the said Court on Wednesday, the 10th day of April next, for consideration, &c., when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper, viz:

Abraham V. Westbrook Huntingdon.
George Pfoutz, do.
John Dell, do.
John Dean, do.
Henry Leister, do.
John S. Miller, do.
Graffus Miller, do.
Valentine Crouse, do.
Philip Crouse, Mapleton.
Samuel G. Simpson, Mill Creek.
John G. Stewart, do.
Jacob Longnecker, Petersburg.
Thomas Newell, do.
James Flemming, Saulsburg.
Mrs. Ann Eliza Rankin, Warm Springs.
George E. Little, Meadowey's Fort.
James Carson, Manor Hill.
Henry Strouse, McConnellstown.
John Shirk, do.
James Chamberlain, Warriorsmark.
Samuel Troutwein, West Township.
Robert Gillin, Orbisonia.
John McKelvy, do.
James Baker, do.
Mrs. Catharine E. Flaker, Shirleysburg.
Thomas McGarvey, do.
William E. Jones, do.
Shadrach Steffey, Jackson Township.
Michael McCabe, Carbon Township.
William Johnston, Marklesburg.
Martin Mann, Barnet.
James Dunn, do.
Joseph S. Reed, Coalmont.
John D. Böring, Cassville.
Henry Chamberlain, Waterstreet.
Abram Lewis, Mount Union.
Adam Holliday, Shade Gap.
John Jamison, do.
William P. Robinson, Alexandria.
George W. Johnston, Spruce Creek.
Jesse March, Mooresville, West township.
Joseph Morrison, Broad Top City.
Jonas Stettler, Birmingham.
Dennis McHugh, Coalmont.
Philip E. Weaver, Meadow Gap.

Huntingdon, March 13, 1861.-4t.

WM. C. WAGONER, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of John Simpson, Deceased.]

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of John Simpson, late of McConnellstown, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE W. STATES,
March 13, 1861.-6t.* Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of James Reed, Deceased.]

Letters of administration, on the estate of James Reed, late of Westmoreland township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement to

JOHN H. REED.
March 13, 1861.-6t.* Administrator.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 15th day of January, A. D. 1861, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William B. Leas his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, I am appointed, to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 8th day) of April next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquastions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 13th of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the 84th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 19th day of January, 1861. I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 15th day) of March, A. D. 1861, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the bills of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 13th of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the 84th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.

We would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in Store and offer Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Cash Prices, a large and very choice stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, of every variety and style.

Every description of Diamond Work and other Jewelry made to order at short notice. ☞ All goods warranted to be as represented.

N. B.—Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry, of every description.

STAUFFER & HARLEY,
No. 622 Market Street, South side, Philadelphia.
March 6, 1861.-3m.

PATENT MICA LAMP CHIMNEY.

A LAMP CHIMNEY THAT WILL NOT BREAK!

This great invention commends itself to every one using Coal Oil Lamps. It gives more light, requires less cleaning and will not break by the heat of coal, fulling, or any ordinary usage. For sale by Storekeepers generally throughout the U. S. and the Canadas, and Wholesale by the Manufacturers and Patentees.

HORNING & HUMPHREY,
No. 321 N. Second Street, Philadelphia.

N. B—A large and superior stock of COAL OIL LAMPS, always on hand, at prices defying competition. Also the PORTLAND COAL OIL, at Manufacturers' price.

Feb. 27, 1861.-4t.

PROPOSALS

Will be received by the subscriber for mining and delivering into cars the coal from the Pavelton and Barnet Colleries, for one year, ending March first, 1862.

The coal to be delivered at so much per ton, of 2240 lbs., as aforesaid, in the best marketable condition, free from slate, and other impurities, in such quantities and of such description as may be designated by the orders of the subscriber.

The contractor will be provided with such mining tools and implements, mules, houses, &c., as may be on the premises, a valuation of which will be made at the time possession is given, the amount of which valuation to be accounted for at the expiration of the contract.

A good store will be provided. A moderate rent will be charged for houses

The mines to be worked subject to such mining engineer as the lessee may provide. For further information apply to ROBT. HARE POWELL,
No. 104 Walnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Feb. 20, 1861.-tf.

THE UNION SAVED!

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

At Coffee Run Station, and Newburg.

SIMON COHN & CO., have just received from the Eastern Cities, a large stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware. Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which they are offering at their Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station and Newburg, at unusually low prices. The ladies especially, are invited to call and examine their Fancy Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, they are able to buy their goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, they take all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, they hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which they have been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

Feb. 13, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Estate of Andrew Allison, Dec'd.

Letters of administration on the estate of Andrew Allison, late of Henderson tp. dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to Alexander Allison, at Cresson, Cambria co., Pa., or John Porter, near Huntingdon, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

JOHN PORTER.
ALEX. ALLISON,
Feb. 13, 1861.-6t. Adm'rs.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!

Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at

LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

LAST NOTICE.—

All who have unsettled accounts with me of six months standing or longer, are earnestly requested to call and settle up and save costs. I must have money or quit business.

LEVI WESTBROOK.
Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1861.

PHOTOGRAPHY

In all its various Branches, executed in the best style known in the art, at

C. C. CRANE'S GALLERY,
632 Arch Street, East of Sixth, Philadelphia.

Life size in Oil and Pastile, Stereoscopic Portraits, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c., for Cases, Medallions, Pins, Rings, &c. [Nov. 14,'60.-1y.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!!

Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC, AND THE OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC, FOR 1861.

FILLED WITH IMPORTANT INFORMATION,

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HOMES FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS. IN THE GARDEN STATE OF THE WEST.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company have for Sale

1,200,000 ACRES

Of Rich Farming Lands in Tracts of Forty Acres and Upward, on Long Credit and at Low Prices.

MECHANICS, FARMERS, AND WORKINGMEN,

The attention of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the following statements and liberal inducements offered them by the

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,

Which, as they will perceive, will enable them, by proper energy, perseverance, and industry, to provide comfortable and permanent homes for themselves and families, with, comparatively speaking, very little capital.

LANDS OF ILLINOIS.

No State in the valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois.—There is no portion of the world where all of the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two great staples, corn and wheat, as the prairies of Illinois.

RICH ROLLING PRAIRIE LANDS.

The deep rich loam of the prairies is cultivated with such wonderful facility that the farmers of the Eastern and Middle States are moving to Illinois in great numbers. The area of Illinois is about equal to that of England, and the soil is so rich that it will support twenty millions of people.

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN MARKETS.

These lands are contiguous to a railroad seven hundred miles in length, which connects with other roads and navigable lakes and rivers, thus affording an unbroken communication with the Eastern and Southern markets.

APPLICATION OF CAPITAL.

Thus far capital and labor have been applied to develop ing the soil; the great resources of the State in coal and iron are almost untouched. The invariable rule that the mechanic arts flourish best where food and fuel are cheapest, will follow at an early day in Illinois, and in the course of the next ten years the natural laws and necessities of life cause warrant the belief that at least five hundred thousand people will be engaged in the State of Illinois in the various manufacturing employments.

RAILROAD SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS.

Over $100,000,000 of private capital have been expended on the railroad system of Illinois. Inasmuch as part of the income from several of these works, with a valuable public fund in lands, go to diminish the State expenses, the taxes are light, and must consequently every day decrease.

THE STATE DEBT.

The State debt is only $10,105,398 14, and within the last three years has been reduced $2,959,746 80; and we may reasonably expect that in ten years it will become extinct.

PRESENT POPULATION.

The State is rapidly filling up with population; 863,026 persons having been added since 1850, making the population 1,719,496—a ratio of 102 per cent. in ten years.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The agricultural products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The products sent out during the past year exceeded 1,000,000 tons. The wheat crop of 1860 approaches 35,000,000 bushels, while the corn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels.

FERTILITY OF SOIL.

Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such immediate results for his labor as upon these prairie soils, they being composed of a deep rich loam, the fertility of which is unsurpassed by any on the globe.

TO ACTUAL CULTIVATORS.

Since 1854 the Company have sold 1,300,000 acres. They sell only to actual cultivators, and every contract contains an agreement to cultivate. The road has been constructed through to the State at an expense of $30,000,000. In 1850, the population of the 49 counties through which it passes was only 335,598, since which 479,293 have been added, making the whole population 814,891—a gain of 143 per cent.

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.

As an evidence of the thrift of the people, it may be stated that 600,000 tons of freight, including 8,000,000 bus. of grain and 250,000 barrels of flour, were forwarded over the line last year.

EDUCATION.

Mechanics and workingmen will find the free school system encouraged by the State and endowed with a large revenue for the support of schools. Their children can live in sight of the church and school house, and grow up with the prosperity of the leading state in the Great Western Empire.

PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The prices of these lands vary from $6 to $25 per acre, according to location, quality, &c. First-class farming lands sell for about $10 or $12 per acre; and the relative expense of subduing prairie land, as compared with woodland, is in the ratio of one to ten in favor of the farmer. The terms of sale for the bulk of these lands will be

ONE YEAR'S INTEREST IN ADVANCE,

at six per cent per annum, and six interest notes at six per cent. payable respectively in one, two, three, four, five, and six years from date of sale; and four notes for principal, payable in four, five, six, and seven years, from date of sale; the contract stipulating that one-tenth of the land purchased shall be fenced and cultivated, each and every year for five years from the date of sale, so that at the end of five years one-half shall be fenced and under cultivation.

TWENTY PER CENT. WILL BE DEDUCTED,

from the val

The Farmer and Housekeeper.

A NEW WAY TO PRESERVE MEAT.

We cut the following method of curing meat from the York *Tribune* of the 14th inst. The suggestions are new to this county, and worthy the consideration of our farmers. The recipe is a simple one, and we have no doubt it will answer the purpose. If sugar will cure hams why should not molasses effect the same purpose? The *Tribune* says upon the subject: "Sugar-cured hams" have long been in fashion in this country. They are moderately salted, and sugar or molasses *added to assist in* their preservation. In France, all sorts of fresh meat have been preserved by molasses alone. An article in *L'Invention* asserts that meat may be preserved by molasses alone in the most perfect manner, and with the following important advantages: It has an agreeable flavor, it produces no scurvy or other disorders which result from the use of salt food, and it may be prepared at a moderate price. The process consists simply in cutting the meat into pieces of moderate size and dropping them into molasses, such as is obtained from the sugar manufactories or refineries. By a natural process of osmose the lighter juices of the meat pass out, and the heavier molasses penetrates inward to every part of the meat. When the external molasses has acquired a certain degree of liquidity from the mixture of the juices of the meat, it is a sure sign that the meat is thoroughly impregnated. It is now taken out of the molasses, thoroughly washed, and hung in a current of air to dry. After it is completely dry, it may be packed in boxes, and sent all over the world without experiencing any change whatever.

CAN'T COOK.

It is a sad defect when young ladies are incapable of directing their own servants—shoes without soles or waistbands without a shirt are not more useless than one of these. One day, shortly after his marriage, a young merchant went home, and seeing no dinner ready, and his wife's appearance anxious and confused, asked:

"What's the matter?"

"Nancy went off at ten o'clock this morning," replied the wife, "and the chamber-maid knows no more about cooking than the man in the moon."

"Couldn't she have done it under your directions?" inquired her husband very coolly.

"Under my directions? I should like to see a dinner cooked under my directions."

"Why?" asked the husband in surprise, "you do not mean to say that you cannot cook a dinner?"

"I certainly do," replied the wife; "how should I know anything about cooking?"

The husband was silent, but his look of astonishment perplexed and worried his wife.

"You look very much surprised," she said, after a moment or two had elapsed.

"And so I am," he answered; "as much surprised as I should be at finding the captain or one of my ships unacquainted with navigation. You don't know how to cook, and the mistress of a family! Jane if there is a cooking school anywhere in the city, go to it, and complete your education for it is sadly deficient in a very important particular."

CATCHING RATS.

A professional rat-catcher, says the *Homestead*, would certainly make a profitable business in this country.—These people are frequently met with in England and on the continent.—They will divest premises of rats, fill up the holes with broken glass and mortar, and do it in a very short time. They carry ferrets to go through the runs and into their holes, with traps set at their holes, catch the rats as they are driven out, and with terrier dogs those that escape are overtaken. Thus a barn, granery or house, is freed of rats, and a good, honest rat-catcher will leave it so that they will not come back for a long time. Stories are told of enterprising business men of this profession, who would create a want for their services, sending forward the rats caught in one village, in good condition, to stock another not far off. This has led to heavy fines being imposed upon any of this craft found with live rats in their possession. We believe, also, it is not an uncommon practice for contracts to be entered into, whereby for a certain course of years, a rat-catcher agrees to keep certain premises free from rats for a consideration. We are indebted to those rat-catchers for so much of the "kid" of which kid gloves are made. Country bred, corn-fed rats have probably better hides than the city-sewer dinizens of Paris.

SLABBERS IN HORSES.—Green burdock leaves it is said will cure the slabbers in a horse in fifteen minutes, if he will eat them; and usually a horse troubled in that way will eat them.

SORE EYES.—A little alum boiled in a tea-cup full of milk, and the curd used as a poultice, is excellent for inflammation of the eyes.

MOCK TERRAPIN.

A correspondent of the Government *Telegraph*, furnishes the following recipe for making Mock Terrapin:

"I have for some years had a dish prepared in my family, which I never met with but once anywhere else, and many think it quite equal to genuine terrapin. I do not, of course—but *many*, I say, do. It is the best way to cook a chicken of which I have any knowledge; and if once tried, it will be preferred by most persons." It is this:

"Boil the chicken—and no chicken should ever be cooked in any way over one year old—until the meat is pretty *tender; then cut up in small pieces*, say about the same size we would a terrapin, removing all the large bones and rough parts, but especially retaining the wings and "drumsticks."—Then put in a stew pot, and dress precisely as for a terrapin, viz: butter, salt, cayenne pepper, cream, a little flour, the yolk of an egg well beaten, and some powdered *sugar*. Just before serving add one or two glasses Madeira wine, to suit the taste."

"This is a new dish, and when a "chicken fixen" is desired for company or otherwise, it is exceedingly handy and *very* nice."

PATTYPAN.

GRAPE VINES.

A fruit so hardy, so sure, and requiring so little cultivation and expense, surely not a homestead in our land need be without this luxury.—Let there be an arbor in every man's yard, and when the season comes it will seldom fail to be loaded with the most delicious fruit. There is a cheap way to do this, within the reach of every man: First, select a place in your yard where you want your arbor, and then dig a trench about one and a half feet deep and two feet wide, and fill with good rich dirt. Second, go around to your neighbors who have choice selections of grapes—none will refuse to give you a few slips—they will be glad to see your enterprise, and will say that it is a move in the right direction. If they are men of some experience in the business, it would be well to ask for advice how to proceed. Plant your slips in the ground in a slanting position, one bud out and another just under the surface of the earth. There should be at least two more in the ground. Follow the above directions, reader, and in a few years you will have grape vines by the dozen and grapes by the bushel.

SCRATCHES ON HORSES.—Wash their feet and legs clean, and when dry, paint them with white lead. One or two dressings only will be needed.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 19, 1860.–1y.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT. AGENTS WANTED,

In every County of the United States, to engage in the sale of some of the best and most elegantly illustrated Works published.

Our publications are of the most interesting character, adapted to the wants of the Farmer, Mechanic and Merchant; they are published in the best style and bound in the most substantial manner, and are worthy a place in the Library of every Household in the Land.

☞ To men of enterprise and industrious habits, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with.

☞ Persons desiring to act as agents will receive promptly by mail full particulars, terms, &c., by addressing LEARY, GETZ & Co., Publishers,
No. 224 North Second Street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 14, 1860

CHEAP WATCHES!
CHEAP WATCHES!!
JACOB LADOMUS,
NO. 618, MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

Has on hand and is constantly receiving large assortments of *American, English, and Swiss Watches*, which he will sell at lower prices than ever offered.

J. L. would call particular attention to the celebrated AMERICAN WATCH, which for accuracy of time and durability, and less liability of getting out of order, is superior to any other imported watch, made at anything like the same cost. Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, of all styles and patterns.

—ALSO—

Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles,

with glasses for all sights, with PATENT, as well as the old style frames. All goods sold at my establishment are warranted to be as represented, and satisfaction guaranteed to all purchasers, at No. 618, Market Street, Corner of Decatur. [Sept. 19, 1860,–1y.

R. NEWELL'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
No. 724 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

One of the largest and most complete Galleries in the States, where the best Pictures, known to the Photographic art, are taken at prices no higher than are paid for miserable caricatures.

The Proprietor, a practical Photographer, attends personally, every sitting—and allows no picture to leave the Gallery unless it gives perfect satisfaction.

Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, of absent or deceased friends, photographed to any required size, or taken on Canvass, life size, and painted in Oil by the best Artists.

At this Gallery pictures can be taken in any weather—as perfect in cloudy days as when the sun shines.

Persons visiting the city are respectfully invited to examine our specimens, which for price and quality defy competition.

☞ Instructions given in the art of Photography.
R. NEWELL,
GALLERY OF ART,
724 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

COMMENDATIONS:

From Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, M. C., Ohio.

My family and friends all concur in the opinion that the (Newell) picture is more life-like than any thing they ever saw. My likeness has been repeatedly taken by different Artists in various ways, but I have never yet had one which presents so true to nature, all the features and expressions of countenance as this.

From Hon. E. Joy Morris, late Minister to Italy,

The exquisite finish, beauty and softness of your portraits, conjoined with their durability of color and faithfulness as likenesses, cannot fail to commend them to the attention and patronage of all who appreciate true art.

From Col. James Page.

Having occasion for a portrait, I procured one from Mr. Robert Newell, of the city of Philadelphia, a miniature in Oil Colors, *under the new process discovered by him*, and take great pleasure in expressing the satisfaction given me, not only by the accuracy of the likeness, but its artistic finish in all respects, and recommends him to the patronage of those disposed to encourage the beautiful art.
Nov. 28, 18[illegible] JAS. PAGE.

NEW CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE. J. A. HANIGAR,

A practical tobacconist, has opened a new TOBACCO STORE AND CIGAR MANUFACTORY, on Allegheny St., one door west of the Broad Top Railroad Office, where he has on hand a large assortment of prime Cigars and Tobacco, which he will sell either wholesale or retail. Storekeepers, shopkeepers, and all others who deal in the weed should call. His prices are low. Call and see.
Huntingdon, Nov. 7, 1860.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!

Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.
Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS
BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS of SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the LAW as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT in PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The LAW for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

It Tells You The LAW for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.

It Tells You How to KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store

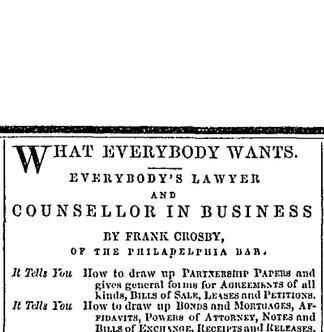
NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IN HUNTINGDON.

MRS. L. A. HAMER,

Respectfully informs the ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity, that she has opened a Millinery store on Hill street, one door west of Dr. Dorsey's residence, where may be found every article in her line of business, such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Laces, Blonds, Collars, Under Sleeves, Veils, and a general assortment of Fancy Goods.

The ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine her stock.

Ladies, dresses of all kinds made in the best and most fashionable style.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.–6m.



SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits* in *cash*, are better than *waiting eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c, which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce everybody to crowd in for a share of the *bargains*.

His stock includes a complete variety of
BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,
Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜
JAS. A. BROWN.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

2,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!
NEW GOODS FOR FALL and WINTER.

BENJ. JACOBS Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the *Spring and Summer season, comprising* a very extensive assortment of
LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.
BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

DON'T FORGET,
THE NEW STORE.
WALLACE & CLEMENT,

Have just received another stock of new goods, such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,

in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store.

Their Stock has been carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.
NEW GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONERY.

C. LONG Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the
BEST GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.
ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, *TASSELS, &C.,* and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

LADIES' SKATES are sold by FISHER & SON.

A fine stock of Ladies' Furs just received at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

A large assortment of Nubias, Opera Caps, Sontags, suitable for ladies and children, by FISHER & SON.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at D. P. GWIN'S.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
FOR FALL and WINTER,
AT
D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beavercloths, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Linen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.

The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool *Delains, Challie Delains, Alpacas, Plain and Figured* Baize, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, Lucella Cloth, De Baige, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Brilliants, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edging, Dimity Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.

Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

NEW GOODS AGAIN.
THE PLACE TO CALL
IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS.
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public *generally are invited to call and examine* his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street Don't miss the place.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

NEW BOOKS!
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [Sept, 24, 1860.]

COME AGAIN!
ROBERT KING,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,
WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,
the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.–3m.

GREAT ARRIVAL
OF
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

M. GUTMAN & CO.,
M. GUTMAN & CO.,
M. GUTMAN & CO.,

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable
FALL AND WINTER *CLOTHING,*
to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.

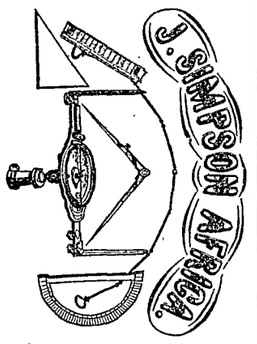
Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,
will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.
M. GUTMAN & CO.
Huntingdon, Sept. 4, 1860.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]



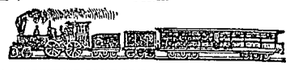
SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,
FOR EVERYBODY.

The Gentle Annie Melodist,
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Song Book, No. 2,
The Dime Song Book, No. 3,
The Dime Song Book, No. 4,
The Dime Song Book, No. 5,
The Dime Song Book, No. 6.
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues,
The Dime Speaker,
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

A CARD.—DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store.
April 18, 1860–1f.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.



SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME
BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG! VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 6 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 6¼ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.30 P. M.

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A M., arriving at New York at 4.30 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M., with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Manch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 A. M. Line from New York or the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery, and speed, comfort and accommodation, this route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to
J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.
July 18, 1860.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860.

Two passenger trains leave Harrisburg Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.

Returning, leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon and 8.30 P. M.

Fares: To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, $3.25; No. 2 (in same train, $2.70)

Fares: To Reading, $1.60 and $1.30

At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Tamaqua, Catamissa, &c.

Fast trains leave Reading for Philadelphia daily, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.30 noon and 3.43 P. M.

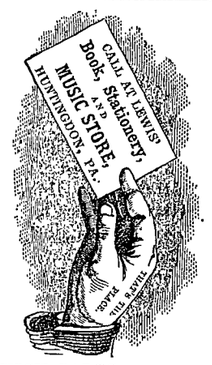
Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. M.

Fares: Reading to Philadelphia, $1.75 and $1.45.

The morning train from Harrisburg connects at Reading with up train for Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Scranton.

For through tickets and other information apply to
J. J. CLYDE,
July 18, 1860, *General Agent.*

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, thrashing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL, at the foundry head-quarters, the places to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent.
R. C. McGILL.
Alexandria, March 7, 1860–1y.



"QUICK SALES
AND
SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of
FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1860.
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristal and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as
HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.
CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of
SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON,
in which name the business will still be conducted.
Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

W. MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER, Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '65.

J. S. MILLER, Proprietor of the Jackson House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, *Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries,* Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware. Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lether, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, *Clocks,* and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.
REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in *Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon* co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—*A fine assortment on hand* for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

H. K. NEFF, M. D., *PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.*

OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity.
April 13, 1859.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA.,
NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.
T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*
Dec. 28, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

R. ALLISON MILLER, *DENTIST,*

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

BOOK BINDING. Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

FOR THE LADIES. A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

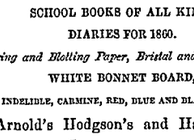
GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.



VIOLINS, GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,
For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—
NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and ende